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$50,000,000 Tax Boost Asked by Saltonstall; Strike 'Freezes' Ships

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 1, 1939

Governor Sends Tax Message to Legislature

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's long-awaited tax message was sent to the General Court today. It asks 10 changes, mostly increased imposts to boost total State revenues $22,025,000 this year; $28,600,000 next. Chief suggested levies: Reduction of income-tax exemption from $2,500 down to $1,900 for married wage earners, from $2,000 down to $1,400 for single; increase on business income from 1½ per cent to 2½ per cent; continuance of the 10 per cent income-tax surtax. [Details Page. 9]

Ship Strike Hits 3,000 Shore Workers

Complete suspension of all Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. services as a result of a strike last week of the Seafarers International Union, began to take full effect today. With 14 ships and more than 1,000 men already idle, about 3,000 shore workers were notified they will be laid off tomorrow. The strike has cut off the western end of Nova Scotia from direct contact with Boston just as the summer tourist season was beginning. It also has changed plans of thousands of World's Fair visitors. About 500 a day had planned to sail from Boston on the company's Cape Cod Canal route steamers, it was indicated.

King Stays Day at Jasper National Park

JASPER, Alberta (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth will rest for 24 hours here on top of the Canadian Rockies where 2,400 square miles of the world's largest national park spread over glacial grandeur.

From the Pacific where Vancouver and Victoria completed the tribute of the trans-Canadian trip, the British sovereigns headed east. Few stops will be made between here and Ontario, en route to Washington and New York. Edmonton, capital of Alberta, will entertain the Sovereigns tomorrow and Saskatoon will have a two-hour visit Saturday.

Notes in a royal diary: how "they" keep house: Page 5.

U. S. Tightens Anti-Spy Net in West

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorney General Murphy announced today the Justice Department was tightening its counter-espionage activities on the West Coast, where the number of military, naval, and aviation bases makes "special vigilance" necessary.

Senate Group Approves Block Booking Ban

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Neely (D) of West Virginia said yesterday the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee had recommended to the Senate his bill to prohibit "block booking and blind selling" of motion pictures.

Sponsors of the legislation, including many church and civic groups, contended the bill would end the present practices of some major film companies in requiring mass purchase of their products, without individual selection by exhibitors.

House to Speed Reorganization Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Reorganization Committee yesterday approved unanimously a Senate resolution to make both of President Roosevelt's reorganization plans effective July 1.

The first plan, involving a regrouping of Federal agencies, would become operative May 25, and the second, contemplating an internal rearrangement of bureaus, would take effect July 7.

The Committee, however, amended the Senate measure to insure that no agency would be continued beyond its normal expiration date.

20,000 More Italian Troops Quit Spain

CADIZ, Spain (AP)—Nine troop ships which sailed for Naples last night and today carried 20,000 Italian soldiers, virtually completing withdrawal of the foreign legionnaires who helped the Nationalists win the Spanish Civil War.

Nationalists said only small units of Italian technicians remained to look after planes and other equipment.

With the homeward-bound Italians went more than 3,000 Spanish soldiers who will parade with their comrades-in-arms at home before Premier Mussolini and King Victor Emanuel.

News From Spain Eases European Tension

Return of German and Italian troops from Spain, and reports that the Axis powers are not building air ports in Spain, today eased European tension. (Details: Page 1.)

League Aide Confers With Danzig Nazi Chief

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (AP)—Prof. Charles Burckhardt, Commissioner delegated by the League of Nations to investigate Danzig Nazi demands for union with Germany and Polish insistence on maintaining the status quo, conferred today with Albert Forster, Danzig Nazi leader.

Informed circles said the Commissioner intended to ask Germany for a frank explanation of its attitude toward the Free City.

It was understood arrangements were being made for him to confer with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Japan Recognizes Slovakia as Independent

TOKYO (AP)—Japan recognized Slovakia as an independent state today and opened formal diplomatic relations with a letter sent by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita to the Slovak Foreign Office.

The Government of Japanese-protected Manchukuo likewise recognized the new State, it was announced from Hsinking.

House Rejects Townsend Plan, 302 to 97

WASHINGTON—The House defeated the Townsend old-age pension bill today on a 302-to-97 roll call vote, which the bill's backers declared would be remembered "when the next election rolls around." [Details: Page 1.]

2,000,000 Rumanians Vote for Deputies

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—In Rumania's uneventful election, 2,000,000 voters balloted for the Chamber of Deputies in King Carol's new Corporative Parliament. Leaders of the guilds or corporations, modeled after the Italian pattern, will name half the Upper House and the King will name the other half.

Rumania "votes" a Parliament: Details Page 4.

British Labor Party Condemns Conscription

SOUTHPORT, England (AP)—The annual Labor Party conference yesterday adopted a proposal "condemning" the Government's military conscription plan. The vote was 1,967,000 to 574,000.

The conference previously rejected a proposal to "resist" conscription.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Speak at Work Congress

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to take part in a "National Right-to-Work Congress" opening here June 3 under the sponsorship of the Workers Alliance.

Aides of Mrs. Roosevelt said she would attend for a short time, and probably would say a few words. An announcement of the Alliance, an organization of relief recipients and unemployed, listed her as a featured speaker. Other speakers listed were Tom Mooney, Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago and Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peruvian Officers Hop From Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Three Douglas attack bombers, carrying six Peruvian Army officers bound for Lima, Peru, took off today with Brownsville, Texas, the first stop.

New Hampshire Action Allows Federal Dams

Two projects in State to cost approximately $10,000,000 and to start soon.

An immediate start on construction of two important Federally-financed flood-control dams and reservoirs in New Hampshire appeared likely today as a result of enactment of a State law giving the Granite State's consent for work to begin.

The two dams will cost almost $10,000,000.

New Hampshire thus became the first of the New England States to reach a working agreement with the Federal Government that will permit actual flood-control construction to be started by the War Department.

The two dams on which a full agreement appears to have been reached are: Franklin Falls on the Pemigewasset River, a tributary of the Merrimack, and Surry Mountain on the Ashuelot River, a tributary of the Connecticut.

Further Sites Studied

In addition, the way has been opened for negotiations on further sites while construction proceeds on the $7,883,000 Franklin Falls dam and the $1,620,000 Surry Mountain project.

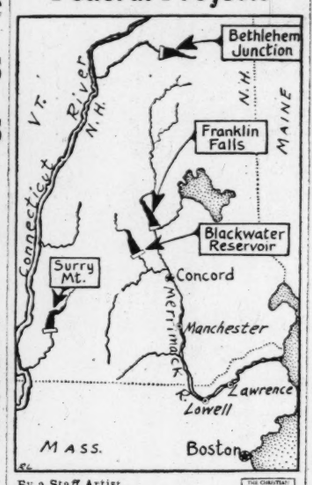
The agreement gets around the State's rights difficulty which prevented Congressional approval of the 1937 interstate compacts and later put a spoke in construction plans of the Federal Government last Christmas-time.

Land-takings for the Franklin Falls and Surry Mountain sites which had been initiated by the Army engineers last fall were called off in December when the controversy over State sovereignty reached a peak.

This row, in which New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts were chiefly vocal, has now been settled in so far as New Hampshire is concerned by action of Gov. Francis P. Murphy yesterday in signing an act giving State consent to construction of four specified dams and reservoirs.

The act specifically gives legal authority, as requested by the War Department, for construction of dams at Franklin Falls and Blackwater River in the Merrimack Valley, and at Surry Mountain and Bethlehem Junction in the Connecticut Valley. Plans have been completed by the War Department for Franklin Falls and Surry Mountain, but not for the other two.

Federal Projects



By a Staff Artist

In New Hampshire Area

Country Women Talk of Chores, But Not of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 1—"Too busy to talk about war," Country Women of the World discussed the homely problems of farmers' wives at the congress of their association here.

Five hundred delegates—"just plain farm women" as they described themselves—and three times that number of visitors and friends have arrived here for their triennial conference and for the most part have been absorbed into as many English homes.

Women are here from 56 nations, from Australia, from New Zealand, the United States, Canada, South Africa, and India. Women from many troubled States in Europe also filed across the platform at the opening ceremony wearing brilliant national costumes, and speaking greetings in their national tongues.

Estonia, France, Finland, and Germany—the Germans gave the National Socialist salute which was received with friendliness by the large audience—as well as Greece, Eire, Northern Ireland, Latvia, The Netherlands, Norway, Scotland, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.

Wide Progress Reported

Referring to the work that is being carried on by the Country Women, Mrs. Alfred Watt said in her presidential address that in Canada there is an unusual partnership of the Government, college, and Country Women. The Hawaiian branch of the United States Extension Services has es-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Tribute to Phone Heroes: Workers Share in Honors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—The heroism, self-sacrifice, and hard work of the Bell Telephone System employees who repaired and rebuilt New England's telephone lines after the hurricane of last September will not go unnoticed, for the Award Committee of the Theodore N. Vail Memorial Fund has presented these workers with its award in the form of a bronze plaque.

The plaque bears the inscription, "Awarded to employees of the Bell System by the National Committee of Award, Theodore N. Vail Memorial Fund, in recognition of loyalty, devotion to duty, and achievement. The hurricane of September, 1938." It will be placed in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's headquarters at 195 Broadway.

The reason for the departure from the custom of presenting individual awards was explained by an accompanying citation, which says that "in this tremendous accomplishment it has not been possible to single out employees for individual awards; it was rather a system-wide co-operative effort on the part of all."

The citation recalls the size of the accomplishment, declaring that the hurricane silenced 600,000 telephones and did $10,000,000 worth of damage to telephone property.

The Award Committee also recognized two "noteworthy public service" acts, giving awards of $250 each and silver medals to Jerry Frank Kincannon of Miami, Okla., and George F. Wilson of Grass Valley, Calif. Mr. Kincannon is credited with saving the life of a miner at great personal danger, while Mr. Wilson was cited for exceptional bravery and self-sacrifice in behalf of a comrade during a blizzard.

By the Hand of Shakespeare

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—A manuscript expert of the British Museum announced his conviction yesterday that three faded, blotched, and untidy pages belonging to the institution had actually been written by William Shakespeare and were the only extant manuscripts of the dramatist.

The authority, Dr. Robin Flower, deputy keeper of manuscripts in the Museum, told the Royal Society of Literature that if his conviction were correct it would end the long-standing controversy as to whether the plays and poems usually attributed to Shakespeare were not written by him but by someone else, presumably Sir Francis Bacon.

Bacon, an English philosopher, statesman, and author, lived from 1561 to 1626.

"If true," Dr. Flower said, "we shall be relieved forever of the wearisome assertion that anybody else but Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare."

The manuscript is three pages of a play on Sir Thomas More which the dramatist had been called on by his company to rewrite because of fear of censorship. This was said to fit in with the known facts of Shakespeare's life.

Sir Thomas More, English statesman and writer, lived from 1478 to 1535.

Dr. Flower, who used ultra-violet and infrared rays in painstaking examinations of the three sheets, said if these samples could be compared with an admitted specimen of the poet's handwriting more extensive than his signature, the "mystery of the dramatist's identity would be cleared up once and for all."

Searches of tombs, river beds, and church floors, however, have been unavailing, he said.

An attempt to settle the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy last November by opening the tomb of Edmund Spenser, Elizabethan poet, in Westminster Abbey, was abandoned when the coffin could not be found.

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Calmer Europe Seen in Reich's Spanish Exit

Tension in France eased by action—Axis aid began shortly after revolt of Franco.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 1—The triumphant return of German troops who fought in the Spanish civil war, as well as the withdrawal of some of the Italian forces, is interpreted here as an important step toward a return to "normalcy" in Europe.

Only the fact that other centers of unrest spring up in the meantime and the fears of international strife in other parts of the Continent explain the lack of more general relief with which this new important development is received.

Whatever be the fundamental reasons for this action the fact remains that the Germans and Italians are not continuing in Spain to build more airfields and new centers of attack against England and France as recent imaginative reports have contended.

It is recalled that many observers said a few months ago that actual withdrawal of Germans and Italians from Spain could be taken as proof that the Axis powers did not intend to wage war against France and Britain.

Pressure on France Lessened

Whether the final evacuation of these foreign troops is due to pressure from the democracies or from Gen. Francisco Franco himself is momentarily less important than the fact that they are out of Spain, and that France in particular is relieved by the lessening tension on its southwest frontier.

As far as Germany is concerned the Spanish civil war served its policy wonderfully well. It was an important diversion in European affairs at a time when the Reich was preparing its own policy for the "destruction of Versailles" in Central and Eastern Europe.

The ever-present French fear that it would have to allocate 12 divisions or more to the Spanish frontier in case of a European war, and Portugal's attitude and its reaction to British policy, helped to convince the German and Italian leaders that they could go ahead with impunity on this issue, particularly in view of England's military unpreparedness at that time.

Another important fact is the official and open welcome which German authorities are now giving to the "volunteers," especially as until a few weeks ago it was being strenuously denied here that there were any Germans engaged in the Spanish civil war.

Complete Change in Attitude

Any such statements were branded as "lies" invented by foreign sources, generally various world newspapers allegedly controlled by Jewish and Bolshevik forces. The German press reports on the Spanish civil war for months dealt only with complaints against French and Russian volunteers there.

The German people themselves knew that Germans were in Spain since so many had relatives and friends there, and many were receiving notices of the passing of relatives who sacrificed them-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Boston Teacher Goes to Tax-Cutting

By a Staff Photographer

Leo T. Foster **Mayor Maurice J. Tobin**

Mr. Foster has been appointed Director of the Municipal Survey Committee by the Mayor. In rear center is Fred A. Monceyicz, assistant to Mr. Foster. Article on Page 9.

Business and Church Leaders Lead Politicians in Poll

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Great business and religious leaders are rated more important to the country at present than great political leaders in a poll announced yesterday by the Psychological Corporation.

The poll covered about 70 cities, but not the rural population. It was made public by Dr. Henry C. Link, who conducted it as part of a series of experimental social studies in public opinion sponsored and paid for by the corporation.

The question was: "Which do you think the United States needs most today: great political leaders; great religious leaders; great business leaders?"

The vote was:
Political leaders, 20 per cent.
Religious, 31 per cent.
Business, 33 per cent.
Don't know, 16 per cent.

"When these results are analyzed by groups at different income levels," Dr. Link stated, "we find an unusual uniformity among all four groups on the importance of business leaders. Religious leaders are, however, considered more important by the lower income groups and political leaders more important by the higher income groups."

In each city the incomes were divided into four classes, the upper 10 per cent, the next lower 30 per cent, the next 40 per cent and the lowest 20 per cent. Actual income of these four groups varied from city to city. The idea, Dr. Link said, was to get a representative sample from each urban community on a nationwide basis.

So far as the records of the Psychological Corporation show, this is the first national poll in the United States on the question of these three types of leadership.

The poll was taken by the sampling method, which the Corporation started in 1932 and which became the forerunner of today's sampling polls. On this question the answers of more than 5,000 persons were obtained by about 500 psychologically trained interviewers.

As to reliability of this kind of poll, the Corporation reported last September that it is possible, and customary, to be within 1 per cent correct with a national canvass which collects the opinions of 4,000 persons. The reliability, the report declared, is based on selection of an adequate cross-section of the population and on framing questions clearly. It added that such polls do not predict the future but show only the opinion at the time of answering.

Pan American Gets European Airmail

OTTAWA (CP)—Trans-Atlantic airmail is now being carried from Canada via Pan American Airways which began a weekly trans-Atlantic service May 20, Postmaster-General Norman McLarty announced.

Imperial Airways will begin its passenger service to Canada in July, he said. After that, airmail from Canada will go to the United Kingdom either by Imperial or Pan American, whichever is faster at the time. A rate of 30 cents for half an ounce has been agreed upon by the United States and Canada for trans-Atlantic airmail from both countries.

Intimate Message from Washington

Odds and Ends About Congress Before It Quits: From Dies to Vandenberg—Taxes, Politics, and 1940 Senate

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, June 1

With adjournment of Congress perhaps six weeks away half a dozen legislative subjects deserve at least brief comment.

Dies Committee: Washington is more entertained than concerned by the "plots" so far discovered by this indefatigable body. Nobody knows better than a Washington correspondent how many fanatics there are in a democracy. However unsavory the views of some of these people, it is hard to see how they can be suppressed without suppressing something even more important in a democracy. In a democracy crack-pots are tolerated; and there is nothing fundamentally illegal in being a crack-pot. Thus far little that was not already known has been turned up.

WPA Politics: The Senate last spring passed overwhelmingly the Hatch bill barring political use of relief. This paragraph is merely to remind readers that this big reform measure is now bottled up in the House Judiciary Committee. Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts, the Chairman of the Committee, has done little or nothing so far to bring it out, though he has had it since April 26. The Hatch bill was designed to correct scandals revealed by the Sheppard Committee after the last election. It is sad but true that many Congressmen would prefer to keep it safely shelved in Mr. Healey's Committee.

Taxes: Economists before the Monopoly Committee have once more pointed to the big, relatively untouched, field of middle incomes as a logical source of Federal taxation. The rich are being "soaked" at one end they say, and the poor, by concealed consumers taxes, at the other. The middle income groups are getting off relatively lightly. Economists also urge that such taxes would scale down the "savings" that are now glutting the banks. But in the 6 years of the New Deal there has never been a serious move to equalize the taxes of this group probably due to the tremendous political outcry that would arise, coupled with a practical realization to millions of the pocket-book cost of heavy Federal spending.

Senator Vandenberg: The Michigan Senator has won increased prestige in this Congress. Sometimes it has required first-hand observation from the press gallery to get the measure of this among his fellow Senators. The defeat of the Florida ship canal was almost a personal victory. When the economy bloc deserted the sinking ship in the farm bill appropriation fight, Mr. Vandenberg stuck to his guns. He has frequently been the real leader of the Senate Republicans. Whatever the merits of his "pre-pledged, 1-term" Presidential candidacy proposal it means lots of Vandenberg publicity. Washington reporters a year ago would not have believed possible the come-back that the Senator has made. They ruled him out when he alienated Alf M. Landon by refusing to be his running mate in 1936. But he has bided his time and is becoming a serious contender.

Senate in 1940: A Republican President in 1940 is going to have a hard time if elected, with a hostile Senate. Mr. Roosevelt has had trouble enough with a Senate that is now 3 to 1 in his party's favor. A Republican President would not even have a majority. This is because so many of the Senators who come up for re-election next year are from rock-ribbed Democratic states where Republican victory is unthinkable. To express the matter statistically, one-third of the Senate is elected next year, or 32 members, including 23 Democrats, 7 Republicans, 1 Progressive, and 1 Farm-Labor. That still leaves 46 Democrats who are not up for re-election, 16 Republicans, and 2 scattering. Of the 23 Democrats up for re-election, 7 come from the Solid South and are safe, so that even if Republicans should gain every other seat, and lose none of their own, the next Senate would still hold 53 Democrats, 41 Republicans and 2 scattering. Thus two certainties confront any successful Republican candidate: A whopping deficit and a hostile Senate. Why anyone should want the job under those circumstances is hard to see.

Richard L. Strout

Townsend Bill Defeat to Get Calls of 'Why'

Members who pledged aid and voted 'no' listed by Townsendites for election cutting.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—Having put themselves on record against the Townsend old-age pension plan with 302 flat "nays" and 97 just as emphatic "ayes," members of the House are now preparing to answer the flood of "why's?" and "all-right-for-you's" expected from old folks back home.

The decisive vote in the House, many persons believe, may substantially undermine the national affairs career of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, the California doctor who initiated the $200-a-month pension-recovery plan back in 1933 and has built up a politically powerful organization all over the country with dimes and quarters from thousands of depression-pinched old folks.

On the other hand, Dr. Townsend himself has indicated the defeat will merely furnish a guide for more intensive political activity in Congressional districts in the 1940 campaign.

Townsend Not Surprised

"I didn't expect to win here," he said, as he heard results of the vote from a seat in the House gallery.

Fifty-five of the 97 House members who supported the Townsend plan were Republicans. There are 169 Republicans in the House today, which means that about one third of them voted for the gigantic tax-spend program while only about one fifth of the Democrats approved it. Dr. Townsend explained to the House Ways and Means Committee that his support of many Republicans in the last election was "politically expeditious."

The Townsend bill was turned down after five hours of excited debate that began yesterday and was finished up today.

At Odds With Economy

The debate was devoted, not to the merits of the Townsend plan, chiefly, but to attempts to pin down those responsible for bringing the measure to the point where Members had to place themselves definitely on record for or against.

Especially uncomfortable were the Members, including a number of Republicans, who have been ardently preaching Government economy yet who pledged themselves to local Townsend groups back home to support their plan.

The word "support" in a Congressman's view carries varying degrees of activity. Some consider that they did their duty when they requested the House Ways and Means Committee to give the Townsendites a full hearing this winter. Whether Dr. Townsend will consider that enough is doubtful.

Dr. Townsend warned in advance of the vote that if the present House does not accept the plan, Townsendites all over the country will work in the 1940 campaign for candidates who will.

Variation in Proposed Tax

The bill, voted on by the House, is changed somewhat from the $200 a month fixed payment plan initiated by Dr. Townsend in 1933. It provides for the levying of a tax ranging from one half of 1 per per cent on certain transactions up to 2 per cent on others, proceeds from which would, according to Townsend statisticians, furnish an immediate pension for all persons over 60 of between $50 and $75 a month. Dr. Townsend holds out the hope that spending to follow would eventually raise the amount to $200 or more a month.

With Representative Carl E. Mapes (R) of Michigan, accusing the Ways and Means Committee of "running out on its job" because it reported out the Townsend bill without recommendation and Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York declaring he had never seen a "more brazen attempt to kiss a bill to death," Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Committee Chairman, explained that members felt bound to take some cognizance of thousands of letters demanding that the bill be brought to a vote.

Heresy or Recovery?

The Townsend old-age pension bill was described in the House yesterday both as an "economic heresy" and as a "national recovery measure."

At one point in the hours of debate preliminary to today's vote, Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the Ways and Means Committee said it would impose "the heaviest tax ever levied in all our history."

Mr. Doughton told the House the additional tax burden necessary to pay maximum pensions of $200 a month to 10,000,000 pensioners under the Townsend plan would be $24,000,000,000 annually based on a total population of 130,000,000.

The additional burden required to pay the same benefits to an estimated 8,000,000 pensioners would, he said, be $19,200,000,000.

Vote of New England Representatives: Page 9.

Rift Over Pledges in Baltic Imperils British-Soviet Pact

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 1—Although agreement with the Soviets remains "possible" in the opinion of Whitehall, the gap between the British proposals and the Russian demands as shown by Premier V. M. Molotoff's speech is now admittedly causing serious concern in London and Paris.

The specific point where the Anglo-French plan fails to coincide with Soviet views is the guarantee of all the Baltic States. This was laid down by Mr. Molotoff as an essential which would not be abandoned as an indispensable condition.

But the real cause of the marked coolness and absence of enthusiasm apparent in Mr. Molotoff's speech in the Soviet Parliament, The Christian Science Monitor learns authoritatively, is the Soviet's suspicions that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain still plans an appeasement gesture of some sort toward Germany.

Factors in Soviets' Delay

Partly as the result of an inclusion in the British proposals of reference to the League Covenant, partly because of recent editorials in the Times of London which were interpreted in some quarters as hinting that the League Covenant might be used as a way out of fulfilling a Russian alliance, the Soviets have genuinely worried as to the seriousness of the British Government's intentions.

It must be admitted in this connection that in usually well-informed circles in London there have been persistent reports lately to the effect that financial circles favoring appeasement were putting pressure on the Government to make a final effort to satisfy Reichsführer Hitler, and that Mr. Chamberlain has been considering the idea of using the diplomatic strength of the anti-aggression front to put across some sort of a general settlement which would include concessions to the Reich.

In official quarters these rumors are indignantly scouted, and it is emphasized that the British Government was never more serious than it is now in its determination to resist aggresssion, and, accordingly, in its desire to reach a genuinely effective and reciprocal pact with the Soviets.

Will Speed Negotiations

Negotiations are to be pushed ahead as fast as possible, it is said, and the conviction is expressed that nothing in Mr. Molotoff's speech makes an ultimate agreement impossible.

This is taken to mean that the British Government is willing to consider the question of extending the guarantee now given to Poland, Rumania, and Greece to Russia's neighbors on the shores of the Baltic.

It is pointed out, however, that certain of these countries, such as Finland, are by no means anxious to have a Soviet guarantee. An alternative plan by which Russia and Britain would jointly pledge aid to any state which asked for it against aggression is being studied.

The official view, however, is that there would be little difficulty in arranging these matters if mutual confidence could be established and the fact made plain that both sides had the intention and means of carrying out anti-aggression pledges.

Chamberlain's Change Doubted

It is now more generally acknowledged that Soviet leaders are genuinely unable to believe that Mr. Chamberlain's conversion from his appeasement policy to the active resistance of aggression is complete and permanent; while on the other side conservative British distrust of Communist Russia still prevails in some Government circles, and military experts in London differ as to whether Russian aid would really be effective.

But while there is now greater readiness than before to understand and try to meet the causes of Russia's hesitancy, at the same time there is a distinct growing annoyance at the way the Soviets continually stiffen their demands.

In Paris particularly it is being questioned whether Moscow really and honestly desires a revival of the Triple Entente. Mr. Molotoff's references to signs that trade negotiations with Germany may now be resumed are feared by some observers to be a hint that Moscow will not hesitate to negotiate with Berlin unless the democratic powers accept its terms quickly.

$6,500,000 Cut Off Pennsylvania Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 1—A slash of $6,500,000 has been made by Gov. Arthur H. James in the appropriation of $127,440,000 for relief of the unemployed of Pennsylvania in the two-year period beginning today. The Governor's reason for the cut was that the lawmakers had appropriated $2,000,000 more for the jobless than he had recommended and had granted $1,000,000 for financially distressed school districts which had not been provided for in budget estimates.

The Governor stressed the need for greatest economy, declaring that a survey had indicated that the revenue of the Commonwealth for the biennium ending yesterday would fail by $3,500,000 of meeting the estimates previously expected.

Japan Launches Carrier

TOKYO (AP)—The New Japanese aircraft carrier Shokaku was launched today at Yokosuka. The specifications were not disclosed.

Paris Wary of a Bargaining Soviet

Molotoff speech arouses even friendly circles —Difficulty of 'bargain' in the Baltic.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 1—The most certain implication here of Premier-Foreign Minister Vyachesloff Molotoff's speech with its demands for further concessions to the Soviet viewpoint is that Russia proposes to drive the hardest possible bargain and to exploit to the limit the favorable position wherein it is placed by geography and by British and French commitments to Poland.

How far Russia will implement its obligations in event of war is a matter for conjecture. But it is evidently determined to place itself in the most favorable position in the eventuality of war by extracting from France and Great Britain steel promises of immediate aid in event of aggression and by insisting that the Baltic States should be covered by the same assurances as Poland and Rumania.

Most Difficult Point

Indeed, there is a general impression in French and other diplomatic circles that the formula covering the Baltic States represents the most difficult point which has yet to be solved. The difficulty lies in the fact the Baltic States like Denmark may prefer a unilateral nonaggression pact with Germany, and that some of them, notably Finland and Estonia, with bitter memories of Red invasion after the World War, might even prefer German occupation to Soviet "assistance."

Mr. Molotoff's blunt manner and his references to possibilities of resuming German-Soviet trade negotiations with its suggestion that Russia is still balancing itself between two opposed blocs, excites criticism even in French circles which favor alliance. His speech has been a cold shower to the optimistic section of the French press which had been predicting almost immediate agreement after the Geneva talks and there is now a more general realization that all difficulties in the negotiations have not come from the British side, as some French advocates of alliance had hitherto been inclined to assume.

The Conservative newspaper Le Jour strikes a note which had been entirely absent during the last week by attacking the alliance in principle, denouncing Mr. Molotoff's speech as "blackmail," and referring to the numerous executions and dismissals among Red Army officers as proof that the Russian military aid would be of little value. In the main, however, French belief in the necessity of the alliance remains unshaken.

What Molotoff Counts On

The close military understanding between Germany and Italy is also invoked as an argument for going very far toward meeting the Soviet conditions. French and British policy in Eastern Europe, adopted since March, cannot be effectively implemented without Soviet cooperation, and it is doubtless on this fact that Mr. Molotoff is speculating in his demands. Such repeated hitches in negotiations as dismissal of the former Soviet Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, the failure to send Vladimir P. Potemkin, First Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs, to Geneva, and Mr. Molotoff's outspoken criticism and suspicions do not develop the impression that Russia will be an easy associate. But the alternative policy to that of Soviet Alliance is not in sight, and the hope remains here that Russia's own sense of being threatened by Germany will finally bring it into the common anti-Hitler front.

Soviet Case: Point by Point

By the Associated Press

Moscow, June 1

Declaring that the policy of appeasement had failed, and inferentially questioning the good faith of the concessions made to the totalitarian powers at Munich, Premier-Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff, delivered a surprising speech to the Supreme Soviet yesterday. He declared his Government was unsatisfied with the terms offered by the British as a basis for including Russia in the Anglo-French nonaggression bloc.

These were among his major points:

Other People's Chestnuts: "We stand for peace and for preventing the further development of aggression. But we must remember Comrade Stalin's precept: 'To be cautious and not to allow our country to be drawn into conflicts by war-mongers who are accustomed to have others pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them.'

"Only thus will we succeed in defending to the end the interests of our country and the interests of universal peace.

The Anglo-French Plan: "The British and French . . . while guaranteeing themselves from direct attack by aggressors by pacts of mutual assistance between themselves and with Poland, and while trying to secure for themselves the assistance of the U. S. S. R., in event of attack by aggressors on Poland and Rumania, the British and French left open the question whether the U. S. S. R. in its turn might count on their assistance in event of its being directly attacked by aggressors, as they likewise left open another question, namely, whether they could participate in guaranteeing small states bordering on the U. S. S. R. and covering the northwestern frontiers of the U. S. S. R., should they prove unable to defend their neutrality from the attack of aggressors. Thus the position was one of inequality for the U. S. S. R.

What Nations Are Guaranteed?: "As regards the question of guaranteeing countries of Central and Eastern Europe, on this subject the proposals mentioned make no progress whatever, if regarded from the standpoint of reciprocity. They provide for assistance being given by the U. S. S. R. to five countries to which the British and French have already promised guarantees, but they say nothing about assistance being given by them to three countries on the northwestern frontier of the U. S. S. R. which may prove unable to defend their neutrality in the event of an attack by aggressors.

No Guarantee Unless . . . : "But the Soviet Union cannot assume obligations in regard to the five countries mentioned unless it receives a guarantee in regard to the three countries situated on its northwestern frontier.

That is how matters stand regarding the negotiations with Great Britain and France.

Soviet-German Alliance?: "While conducting negotiations with Great Britain and France we by no means consider it necessary to renounce business relations with countries like Germany and Italy. At the beginning of last year on the initiative of the German Government negotiations were started for a trade agreement and new credits. Germany at that time offered to grant us a new credit of 200,000,000 marks ($80,000,000).

Inasmuch as at that time we did not reach an agreement as to terms of this new economic agreement, the question was dropped. At the end of 1938 the German Government again raised the question of economic negotiations and of granting a credit of 200,000,000 marks, the German side expressing readiness to make a number of concessions. . . . To judge by certain signs it is not out of the question that the negotiations may be resumed.

Relations With Italy: "I may also add that a trade agreement for the year 1939, of advantage to both countries, was recently concluded with Italy.

Mongolia's Frontiers Are Our Frontiers: "The Soviet Government will not tolerate any provocation on the part of Japanese-Manchurian troops on its borders. We must now remind them of this with regard to the frontiers of the Mongolian Peoples Republic as well.

In accordance with the pact of mutual assistance between the U. S. S. R. and the Mongolian Peoples Republic we deem it our duty to render the Mongolian Peoples Republic the necessary help in protecting her borders. We take seriously such things as a pact of mutual assistance signed by the Soviet Government. I must warn that, on the strength of the pact of mutual assistance concluded between us, we will defend the frontiers of the Mongolian Peoples Republic with the same determination as our own frontiers.

Aid for China: "There is no need for me to deal with our attitude towards China. You are well acquainted with Stalin's statement regarding the support for nations which have become victims of aggression and are fighting for the independence of their countries.

This fully applies to China and her struggle for national independence. We are consistently carrying out this policy in practice. It is fully in line with the task which faces us in Europe; namely, establishment of a united front of peaceable powers against the further extension of aggression."

Bombay Asked to Block Liquor Prohibition Act

BOMBAY (AP) — British and United States businessmen appealed formally to the Bombay Government not to enforce prohibition of the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, which is scheduled to become effective Aug. 1 in Bombay. They asserted in their appeal that lawlessness, bribery, and corruption would follow a policy of prohibition.

Right-Hand Drive

Manufacturing an automobile so that the driver may sit on the right instead of the left requires alterations affecting about 1,500 parts.

Hungary Sets Nazi Limits

BUDAPEST, June 1 (AP)—The Hungarian Government, with a paper election victory over the country's Nazi parties, yesterday warned "irresponsible elements" in Germany against interfering in Hungarian domestic affairs.

Through the Foreign Minister, Count Stephen Csaky, who was addressing his electors at Sopron, the Government warned that "the sincere friendship of many millions of Hungarians toward the Reich is also of political and economic value" to Germany.

Count Csaky hastened to assert his belief that these "irresponsible elements" in Germany have nothing to do with Reichsführer Hitler's Government.

"I know that irresponsible elements, people who think they obtain merit in higher German places by trying to make things difficult for us, sometimes tactlessly interfere with our internal life," he declared.

"Such people will in the future find themselves facing the strength of the Hungarian State, but they will also obtain their punishment in the German Reich as well because the German Government, whenever we have well-founded complaints regarding tactless and irresponsible influences on us, has given us satisfaction and has chastened such excesses."

The Government Party claimed a sweeping victory in parliamentary elections May 28 and 29. Political observers have pointed out, however, that the Government's new majority contains many Deputies who previously had expressed strong Nazi leanings.

The Nazi Arrow and Cross Party jumped its representation from 3 to 28 seats, and Government quarters openly accused German Nazis of "interfering" in the elections.

Where Airplanes Spell Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — The airplane has regarnished the bill-of-fare for Canada's isolated northern mining camps. Once the northerner of this province dined on bannock, bacon, beans and dried vegetables. That was before the airplane became a factor in the life of the distant places of northern Saskatchewan. Besides bringing civilization to the northerner, fast mail service, the airplane has brought him meals of fresher and more appetizing foods.

Nowadays Sunday dinner at any mining camp means sliced tomatoes, lettuce, salads, roast turkey with "all the fixings"—all brought into the north, quickly and freshly, by the plane.

Such things as fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, dressed poultry and ice cream appear regularly on the air freight lists to northern points. Orders can be radioed from such places as Goldfields in north western Saskatchewan to Edmonton, Alberta, or Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and delivery is but a matter of a few hours.

Fresh milk and cream are shipped in circular containers like those which are used to pack bulk ice cream. These are used to avoid the heavy freight charges which would be made, if the milk were shipped in bottles. Ice cream is shipped "dry pack" in light metal containers, enclosed in insulated packages to which is added a paper package of solidified gas to provide refrigeration. Vegetables and fruits are shipped in light cartons, while eggs are placed in the conventional 30-dozen cases.

Ten years ago it would have been more than a novelty for a northern dweller to serve fresh vegetables, salads, ice cream but today it is a daily occurrence and taken by the northerner for granted.

German Treaty Allows Denmark Trade Freedom

BERLIN, June 1 (AP)—Publication of the brief German-Danish non-aggression pact today showed that both countries had been left a free hand in commercial relations with other nations in case of war.

The treaty, to last 10 years, was signed yesterday at the Foreign Office by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Herluf Zahle, Danish Minister to Berlin.

Freedom in wartime trade was interpreted generally as a concession to Denmark and as a departure from National Socialism's previous tendency to insist that any country with which Germany concluded a mutual non-aggression accord must not trade with states in conflict with it.

The introduction to the treaty said the German Chancellor and the King of Denmark and Iceland were "firmly determined to maintain peace between Germany and Denmark under all circumstances" and had agreed "to confirm this determination through a state treaty."

Following are the two articles of the pact:

"Article I: The German Reich and the Kingdom of Denmark will in no case proceed to war or to the employment of any other kind of force against each other. In case it should come to action of a type indicated in paragraph I from a third power against one of the parties to the treaty, the other partner will not support the action in any way.

"Article II: This treaty shall be ratified and ratification documents exchanged as soon as possible in Berlin. The treaty shall go into force with the exchange of ratification documents and shall be in power for 10 years. In case notice is not given by one of the parties to the treaty at least a year before the end of this period the treaty is extended for a further 10 years. The same applies to subsequent periods."

A protocol to the treaty said both parties agreed that "support by a party to the treaty not engaged in conflict in the sense of Article I will not exist if the conduct of this party is in accord with the general rules of neutrality. It will not be viewed as inadmissible support, therefore, if the normal exchange of goods and transit of goods is continued between the party not engaged in conflict and the third power."

Canada Building Gain Still Is Under 1938 New Figures Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Contracts awarded for all types of construction in Canada for the month of April, amounting to $12,303,200, showed an increase of 36.6 per cent over the March total of $9,002,500, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of Toronto.

This increase is not as large as normal, however, as contracts awarded for the year to date totaled $39,889,400 as compared with $41,137,100 for the corresponding period of 1938. But more projects are being proceeded with this year, 7,321 being recorded as against 6,632 for 1938.

Ontario leads the Provinces with $16,737,800 and Quebec is second with $14,568,000. Slight losses were reported in the other seven provinces.

Building in the cities was reported as more active, Toronto contracts for the first four months of the year totaling $7,019,800 as compared with $5,419,700 for 1938, and Montreal with $7,119,800 for 1939 and $3,524,800 for 1938.

British Commons Called to Settle Cheese Question

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — An inter-county cheese-eating contest in Britain's House of Commons sounds rather improbable. But it has happened. Between representatives of Yorkshire and Lancashire, two counties greatly famed for their grim rivalry in other fields of sport.

It all began when Yorkshire Members of Parliament tried to persuade other Members of the House to eat Yorkshire cheeses; even going so far as to raise the matter in Parliamentary questions.

This was a challenge that no good Lancastrian could refuse. So Messrs. R. W. Porritt (of Heywood and Ratcliffe) and R. A. Cary (Eccles) replied to words with actions and sent to the Chairman of the House's Kitchen Committee a Lancashire cheese weighing 20 pounds.

As various localities in England pride themselves on the production of special brands of cheese, speculation is permissible, perhaps, as to whether the Parliamentary War of the Cheeses will remain, so to say, a War of the Roses, or whether it will develop into what you might term a national cham-

Gospel Missions Keep Head

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—The Rev. Herbert E. Eberhardt of Indianapolis, Ind., has been re-elected President of the International Union of Gospel Missions by delegates from the United States, Canada, and Cuba. Lawrence Sutherland of Newark, N. J., former Executive Committeeman, was named First Vice-President. E. O. Jones, Worcester, Mass., was elected a Vice-President.

Blind Minister Gets New Degree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Rev. Sam M. Lawton, Dean of North Greenville Junior College and blind since birth, recently returned to his home here from Nashville, Tenn., where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Peabody College for Teachers. Only eight persons now blind hold this degree, records of the American Foundation for the Blind reveal.

The Rev. Mr. Lawton took six years in the preparation of his thesis, "Religious Life of Coastal and Sea Island Negroes of South Carolina." During this time he attended more than 250 Negro religious services in the coastal region of the State. He developed a pocket device for recording data so as not to disturb the subject of an interview or a religious service in progress.

From Furman University, Greenville, S. C., he received his Bachelor of Arts degree; from Peabody College of Teachers at Nashville, Tenn., his Master's degree, and from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., his Doctor of Theology degree.

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Power: Public Ownership Plans in State and City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Municipal ownership of all electric distribution lines in the City is being completed through purchase of privately owned facilities.

The consummation of a policy, voted by the electorate more than a quarter of a century ago, is being greeted as an outstanding gain for the municipal-ownership movement nationally.

Proponents of municipal ownership and operation here point to the record of the Bureau of Power and Light not only in initiating rate reductions in all Southern California, but also in establishing a rate schedule said to be the lowest for any American city over 115,000 population, under private or public ownership.

The final step to 100 per cent municipal power service here follows a compromise between the Bureau and the Southern California Edison Company. Ending years of litigation, the plan enables the Bureau to acquire for $5,572,000 the privately-owned facilities in 48 districts that have been annexed to or consolidated with the City since 1922.

In an exchange of properties, the Edison Company will take over certain scattered property outside the City. These properties, in 10 areas serving 9,500 consumers, have been valued at $1,078,000, the figure which the company accepted in part payment; the balance is to be paid in cash.

The City is taking over facilities spreading over 85 square miles and 50,000 consumers; six of the more important areas include Venice, Green Meadows, Lankershim, Eagle Rock, Watts, and Sawtelle.

OMAHA, Neb., June 1 (AP)—Representatives of Nebraska's $60,000,000 PWA-financed power and irrigation districts plunged forward today with their plans to establish the first State-wide public power system in the Nation.

A bitter fight between the districts and private power company forces has just ended in a compromise in the Nebraska Legislature over proposed laws district representatives claimed would blast their plans to buy all private power company properties in the State for an estimated $80,000,000.

C. B. Fricke, Columbus merchant and President of the $10,000,000 Loup River Public Power District, admitted laws adopted as a compromise may prove a stumbling block, but he asserted attempts will be made to resume negotiations where they left off approximately four months ago.

Mr. Fricke disclosed that attorneys for Guy Myers, New York financier who startled the State two years ago with his proposal to negotiate for purchase of the private firms, are studying the new laws to determine whether the new legislation will affect the bond issue.

Harold Kramer, Loup District Manager, however, insisted "we are going ahead with our plan. It is the only logical one in which we can save both the public and private power holdings, and benefit the consumer."

Four months ago the Federal Power Commission approved purchase of the Iowa-Nebraska Power Company properties for $20,195,991, but public power district spokesmen said laws introduced in the Legislature which would deprive districts of rate-fixing powers caused the financiers to shie away from the bond issue.

Canal Zone Officials Review 25 Years' Sea-to-Sea Traffic

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Panama Canal completes this year a quarter-century of activity; and the United States Government prepares additional defenses to preserve it from attack, Canal Zone officials are outlining ceremonies to mark the recurrence of the historic date of Aug. 15 when the water highway was opened in 1914.

The captain of the modest S. S. Ancon of the Panama Railroad Company, which made the first transit of the Canal, probably never thought of the enormous stream of ocean traffic that would come after him, of the trade routes established for centuries that would be changed, and finally of the defenses now believed necessary to keep it safe.

When the S. S. Santa Maria, carrying Secretary Hull and the American delegation, passed through just after the New Year began, more than 100,000 ships of 300 tons or over had made the transit of the canal. A little less than 500,000,000 tons of freight had gone through, goods of the United States West Coast for the East Coast, and from the West Coast of South America for the East of the United States or for Europe, from the East Coast of South America for the Orient.

The Canal originally cost $380,000,000; improvements have brought the present capital investment to $541,000,000. When the S. S. Santa Maria made the passage, the Canal had taken in through tolls about $450,000,000.

A large-size passenger ship must pay many thousands of dollars to go through the Canal. The Empress of Britain, largest commercial ship to transit, was charged $18,985. The British Battleship Hood had to pay $22,400.

Congress has in its files a report presented last year on Panama Canal tolls in which the prediction is made that the net tonnage of the Canal will probably pass the 41,000,000-ton annual mark within the next 25 years. Canal Zone officials calculate this means that in the 1960's a yearly average of more than 8,000 ships will pass along the water highway, since the average tonnage of ships using the Canal is 5,000. This is considerably above the peak year of operation—1929—when 6,289 ships went through.

The boon of the Canal to shipping comes in the distances shortened on various trade routes. The distance saved from New York to San Francisco is 7,873 nautical miles; from Liverpool to San Francisco, 5,668 miles; from New York to Valparaiso, 3,747 miles; from Liverpool to Honolulu, 4,403 miles.

The world trade routes converge upon the Panama Canal, the heaviest traffic coming from the United States intercoastal route. Consequently ships of American registry form the largest national group that has used the Canal. British ships come next, with Norwegian third.

The movement of cargo from the Pacific to the Alantic is about twice the amount shipped from Atlantic to Pacific ports. Of commodities that have passed through, mineral oils make up the most important in point of quantity. The last five years have seen a decline in oil shipments, but this has been balanced in part by increased shipments of wheat, lumber, canned goods and fruits from the North American West Coast and shipments of manufactured or semi-manufactured goods from Atlantic to Pacific ports.

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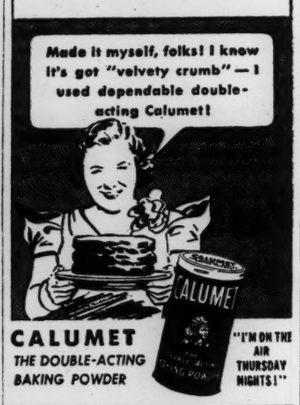

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Style Strikes Candy Output As Summer 'Models' Appear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Candies, like women's hats, have their seasons. Not only so, but the confectioners of the nation are out to make each season's sweets so attractive that they can induce that average American to eat more than his present quota of 16 pounds a year.

As summer approaches and the thermometer rises, the candy makers shove their chocolate covered caramels, chocolate creams and chocolate-coated nougats to a secondary place, and bring out for the consuming public those neat sugar burnt peanuts, cocoanut covered nuts, peppermint sticks, and other cool looking and less chewy types of candy. As some 2,500 confectioners gathered here recently for their annual convention they spread out their wares in the exhibition hall displaying their newest products, the latest methods of packaging, and the most recent wrinkles in wrapping.

Imagine the square cellophane bag of mints transformed into a glossy green cornicopia shaped bag with frilled edges at the top into which a red-coated Santa Claus is tucked. It is done up neatly with a little hook to suspend it to next year's Christmas tree.

Not only is more attention given to packaging candies instead of selling it in bulk from the barrel as in the old days, but now even each individual item is wrapped in its own little piece of fancy paper, silver foil or cellophane.

Notice how those yellow balls of butter-scotch are neatly wrapped in cellophane with the ends deftly twisted, while square pieces of caramels have their covers neatly folded and tucked under at the sides. There's a technique in it all.

Candy as a home consumption item is being pushed. This may account for the bags of candy which are seen now in the corner grocery store. Here, the best price range, it is reported, is from 19 to 29 cents.

Bar candy, especially those five-cent, and penny bars, are holding their popularity with the consuming public, it is found. One cent bars increased in their sales slightly in 1938 over 1937 according to a report given by Wilford L. White, of the United States Department of Commerce. In fact, he presented findings of a study of confectionery production and distribution conducted jointly for 12 years by the National Confectioners' Association, and the Department of Commerce through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The per capita consumption of candy for the year is 16 pounds, according to Mr. White. This, he said, was higher than the 15.7 pounds of 1929 or the 13.0 in both 1932 and 1933.

Changes in the national income directly affect the public's consumption of its candy, Mr. White pointed out, and urged confectioners to follow the information issued on a monthly basis by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The volume of candy business done in 1938 totaled around $298,000,000, Mr. White said. This is a decline of about 7 per cent from the 1937 sales, he pointed out.

Will Rogers Memorial Funds Bring Aid to Universities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—The public's dignified but vigorous determination to show its respect for the late Will Rogers, resulting in funds for the establishment of Rogers memorials, has also brought benefits to the living.

Outstanding among the memorials is the trust fund which the Will Rogers Memorial Commission is dividing among three universities to provide scholarships for handicapped students.

The University of Texas received its $60,000 share of the fund in a ceremony here May 31 in which Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Mrs. Rogers, participated.

On May 22, a check for $76,620 was accepted for the same purpose by officials of the University of Oklahoma, at Norman. Later the University of California will receive its share. In addition to the university gifts, $25,000 is being given to the Murrow Indian Orphans Home at Muskogee, Okla. Mr. Rogers, who was part Cherokee Indian, was born and spent the early part of his life in the section near the Indian home.

After considering the construction of a crippled children's hospital to memorialize the great humorist, the commission decided instead to make higher education possible for handicapped students. Rogers, it was recalled, always showed a special interest in those physically handicapped. Many of his philanthropic appearances were in crippled children's hospitals or for the benefit of such institutions.

In presenting the check at the University of Oklahoma, Mr. Jones said: "Few memorials have been erected to private citizens. But Rogers could hardly be called a private citizen because he belonged to the world. These memorials were started immediately after Rogers' death because his friends, both those he had met and those he had never seen, demanded it."

Of All Things . . . !

The Helping Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Family devotion and loyalty played a a major role in winning for John Green, Regina man, student at the University of Saskatchewan, distinction in arts and science, as well as an honors bursary in economics and political science at his recent graduation.

His sight so badly afflicted that he found it impossible to read, Mr. Green faced with abandoning his college course, enlisted the aid of his father, who went to the university twice weekly during the term to read for his student son. At home all members of the family took turns reading to the student.

Having won his first degree, Mr. Green now plans to work for his master's degree.

Rogers Peet

Some men are like a fish out of water when it comes to picking *correct* color combinations . . . the right tie, shirt, socks, hat, shoes to wear with their blue, gray, brown, or mixture suit.

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Safety Zone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 31—If a bird is seeking safety and protection, association with a game warden would be a pretty wise choice.

And that is exactly what a robin family did.

When Game Warden Clemmer L. Miller's car was driven into a garage at Staunton, Va., the other day for repairs, a mechanic found a robin's nest, newly built, on the frame under the left front fender.

Chickens Prove Novelty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOLDFIELDS, Saskatchewan—First baby chicks ever to arrive in this northwestern mining settlement of Saskatchewan created as much interest among the settlement's children as would a circus.

The chicks, 127 of them, were imported by Mrs. Thomas Kelly, a resident. They were brought in by plane. When the little fluffy yellow chicks were loosed in Mrs. Kelly's yard, they proved to be a strong drawing card for the youngsters.

Mrs. Kelly, their owner, hopes to have the chicks laying by next fall. All fresh eggs are now brought in by plane, 400 to 500 dozen being flown in each week.

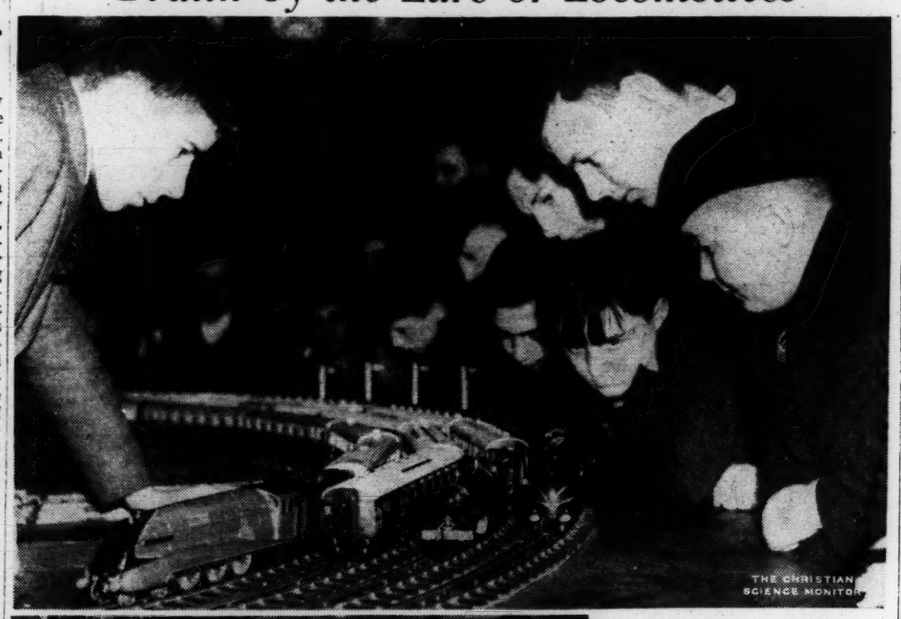
Loose-Leaf Limits

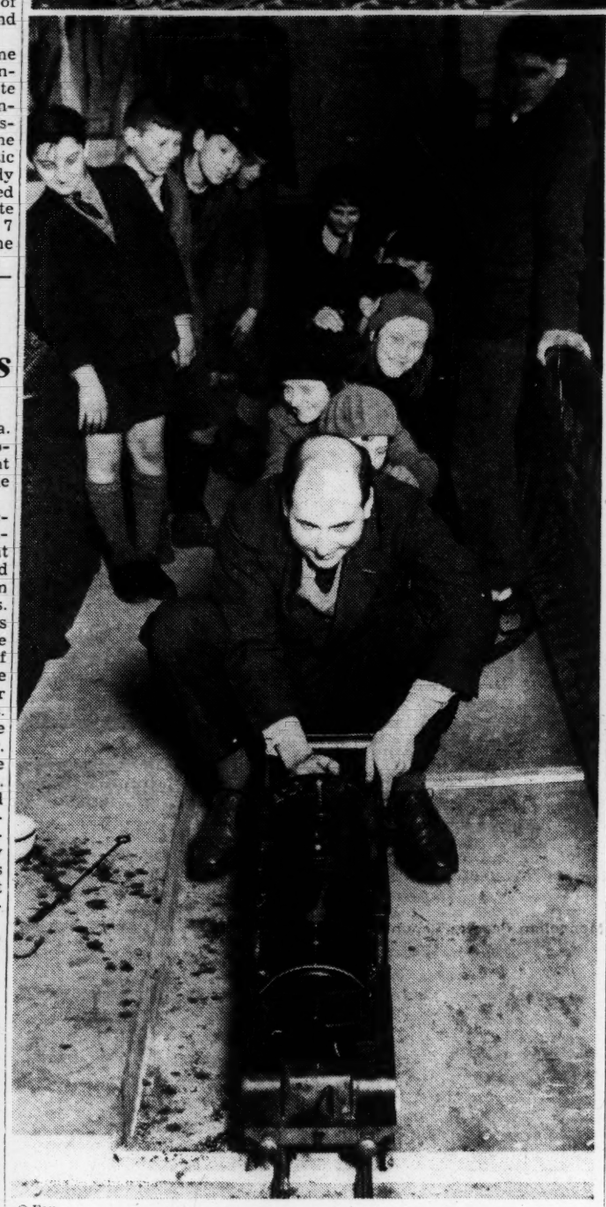
Special to Th. Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The keeping of company minutes in a loose-leaf minute book is illegal, according to a ruling by Sir Frederick Jordan, the Chief Justice of New South Wales, following an English court decision to the same effect.

The English decision, given in 1936, was that to keep company minutes in such a book was not in compliance with a section of the That section corresponds with one in the New South Wales Companies Act. Sir Frederick Jordan ruled that minutes so kept were not statutory evidence of the proceedings at meetings. "This practice," he said, "is susceptible to abuse, since it lends itself to tampering with the minutes and to the substitution of false minutes."

Drawn by the Lure of Locomotives





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Youth and Older Persons Find Common Interest

The schoolboys in the upper picture just wish they could run those trains. The models include the Cornish Riviera, the Coronation Scot, and the Southern Belle. The lower picture shows Mr. Shepherd of Wimbledon giving girls and boys a ride on the train he exhibited.

Geographer Discloses Some Secrets Of California's 'Air-Conditioning'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In analyzing the Pacific Ocean as California's "air-conditioning plant," Dr. Burton M. Varney, Associate Professor of Geography on the local campus of the University of California, points out that the so-called "Japanese Current" which sweeps down the California coast cannot be given credit for the mild winters for which the State is famed; if anything, the current has a cooling effect, he says.

"Although the current does originate as a warm stream in equatorial regions below Japan, it travels north almost to Alaska before returning down the coast of North America, and it moves so slowly that it is thoroughly chilled while in northern waters," the geographer explains.

He points out, however, that other factors do work toward providing an "air-conditioned" climate for the State. In summer, prevailing winds drive the ocean's surface water along the coast off to the southwest, thus causing an upswelling of colder water from the ocean's depths. This cold water has an effect on the winds which blow across it to the land, and in this way, California's outer coast is kept cool in mid-summer.

In the winter, however, the prevailing winds do not produce the upwelling of deep ocean water, nor the resulting colder climate which might be expected.

The State's famed "high fogs" are produced by this same phenomenon, Dr. Varney adds. When summer air, moving in from the sea, passes over this strip of cold water, its moisture is condensed into fogs or clouds.

Another instance of air-conditioning by the ocean is the cooling process which relieves summer heat waves in inland California. At times, the natural heat of the sun, combined with a lack of air circulation, causes inland sections to become overheated. When the heating reaches a certain state it tends to set up an indraught, which brings in masses of sea air, thus lowering temperatures appreciably, Dr. Varney finds.

Education of Refugees Is Planned In Movement at Chicago University

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A significant effort to establish at least a foundation for the education of the mass of European refugees heading for the United States has been consummated here with selection of seven young persons to receive scholarships at the University of Chicago.

The group will be supported by a fund of $7,000 raised by students at the University of Chicago, half of which goes for direct relief in Europe, and the rest to maintain students at the University, in conjunction with the University itself, which matched the fund raised from the student body. The University provides a maximum of ten scholarships, one for each $500 raised by the students.

Four of the young refugees will study in the fields of English and foreign literature, and two will enter law.

$100,000 Opium Seizure Is Made at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—Customs officials May 31 seized opium valued at $100,000 concealed in peanut oil and arrested Wong Ping, president of the Chinese Merchants Association of Norfolk, on a charge of violating the federal export and import act. Wong Ping, taken before United States Commissioner Harry A. Brinkley, was held under $50,000 bond and a preliminary hearing was set for Friday morning.

Early Railway Plans Placed In London Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Judging by the crowds of excited boys and interested men—at the annual exhibition of the Model Railway Club here, the lure of the locomotive is as strong as ever in spite of such modernities as the airplane.

As usual, a three-foot engine—stoked with real coal—puffed its way up and down the big hall. Driven by a burly engine-driver, it seemed never to lack its full load of eight boys, with sometimes a girl or two among them. Then there were fine models of famous engines, such as the Coronation Scot and the Silver Link of the London and North Eastern Railway. The largest engine shown, almost out of the model class, was one of those from the Surrey Border and Camberly Miniature Railway. These run on 2½ miles of track and will take more than 50 passengers at 15 miles an hour.

Greatly in favor were the layouts showing trains running over complicated systems of rails and points. There were at least a dozen of these, some 10-15 feet long, and most of them complete with stations, shunting yards, signals, bridges, tunnels and every device known to railway men.

There were on loan from the Great Western Railway two sketches which were discovered recently among old papers taken over from a railway which is now part of the Great Western system. These are believed to be the oldest original drawings of a railway plan and bear the date of 1801. One of them has the title "Rail-Way Train" and shows a horse drawing four trucks on rails. It also shows that even at that early date the raised railroad flanged wheel had started on their evolution.

It might be thought, judging from the attendance at this exhibition, that the Model Railway Club is intended to cater mainly for youth, but scattered among the boys were men looking at the models with concentrated attention. These were professional men who form the membership and to whom model engineering is an engrossing hobby.

Britain's Experimenting In Reviving Old Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Inter-village sports are to be one of Britain's country attractions this summer. The National Fitness Committee for Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Wiltshire, and Dorset are making an attempt to revive some of the old country games such as "twenty over cricket," "relay tennis," volley ball, and outdoor skittles.

The experiment is to be tried out in eight Dorset villages, and it is hoped that the inter-village sports will take place in July.

Library of Safety

The bureau of information of the National Safety Council has a library consisting of 75,000 different pieces of literature on accident prevention in every phase of human activity.

Sweeping Your Way to Career in Photography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Almost poetically synchronized with the announcement by the Citizens' Housing Council of New York or a photographic competition for amateur and professional photographers to show in pictures the story of the City's slums and such new model housing as has thus far been completed, Victor Kepper has stepped forth with some succinct advice for high school students who would like to make a career in photography.

Due to the fact that every second person seems to go armed with a fast-lens camera these days, the idea seems to have got around that it is easy to become an expert photographer—that all you do is point the camera, snap, dive into a dark room and develop, whereupon you emerge with something which takes a prize and brings photo services clamoring at your door.

Mr. Keppler says that isn't the way it is at all. He described the differences before a recent career conference conducted by the Vocational Service for Juniors in New York, and he told the would-be artists of the camera a lot of things they will find useful.

For the first thing, Mr. Keppler said that young people wishing to make a career of free-lance or staff photography, either, would do well to polish up on their door-knocking technique because, he said, "You will have to knock a great many times, probably, before you get in. But cultivate a stout heart and be of good courage. Make up your minds to knock, and keep on knocking—being willing to knock the door down if occasion demands—until you get in. Then, once you get the job, be prepared to do almost anything but camera work for a while. Run errands. Scrub floors. Distribute mail. Answer the telephone, all this for at least a year or two, which is the period you'll probably spend getting what is known as a 'start.' The turnover in photography is astonishingly small and you'll have to take out your zest for getting ahead in keeping your eyes and ears open, and doing a great deal of spare-moment practicing while you're waiting for your opportunity to participate in the turnover. But you won't be wasting any time. You'd be surprised what you can pick up around a photography shop, even when you're carrying the mail or sweeping up after the No. 1 photographer."

Mrs. Wynn Richards, who is a fashion illustrator, advised the amateur photographers to decide whether they wanted to be a success at photography or continue to lead social lives because they would certainly have to choose.

Willard D. Morgan, formerly of Life magazine, said that photography was one of the freest professions available at present but that this was a sort of two-edged sword, in that it meant a full field of competitors; while there was no monopoly to prevent anyone learning how to make pictures, there were the personal limitations which must be overcome.

Mr. Morgan said he thought the best way to become a news photographer, generally pictured as having nothing but Grade A excitement and fun, is either to get a job as apprentice to a news photographer, or go to a school which teaches it. The basic requirement is a bump of observation as big as a house. It is a 24-hour profession, Mr. Morgan said, and you must know at the outset that you will always be learning, and never can hope to reach the top because there is none.

William H. Meyer, Jr., discussed aerial photography which, though it is a highly specialized field, is increasing in opportunities since air pictures are more and more used in map-making. It would be best for an aspirant to this field, however, to count on the necessity of a background of engineering knowledge, for there is a lot more to aerial photography than just having the right kind of camera and getting a pilot to fly you up to use it.

Thane L. Bierwart, staff photographer of the American Museum of Natural History, comes forth with the assertion that an aspiring photographer must not only possess natural originality, but have the habit of accuracy "in thought and action."

Move over, news cameramen; here come the boys and girls.

Presbyterian Assembly Favors Union of Three Church Groups

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 1 (AP)—The 151st General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., which adjourned yesterday, pledged co-operation toward union with the Protestant Episcopal Church and reunion with the Presbyterian Church (Southern).

The 925 commissioners authorized their Department of Church Co-operation and Union to continue unionization efforts through a series of conferences, the first to be held June 14 at Princeton, N. J., with Protestant Episcopal representatives.

The Department will report to the 1940 General Assembly at Rochester, N. Y.

Southern Church Plan

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Southern) voted down yesterday at Montreat, N. C., a proposal to discontinue the movement for reunion and left the question of whether the permanent Committee on Union and Co-operation should be abolished to its 88 constituent Presbyteries.

The Southern Presbyterian Church and the Northern Church divided in 1861 over Civil War issues. Both have drawn up a bill of articles setting forth a possible basis for reunion.

The Protestant Episcopal Church proposed union with the Presbyterian Church at its 1937 triennial convention. The proposal would require further action at the 1940 convention.

While the movement of union between the Southern and Northern Presbyterian Churches and that between the Protestant Episcopal and Northern Churches are separate, supporters said at the Assembly here that the task of uniting the three is "anything but insurmountable."

Oppose Arms to Japan

The Assembly adopted a resolution urging immediate legislation by Congress to prevent sale of munitions and war materials to Japan.

The Assembly also voted "no action" on proposals to petition President Roosevelt to forego "military demonstrations" during the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in the United States, and to protest to Prime Minister Neville Chnamberlain the proposed establishment of an Arab State in Palestine.

Refugee Liner Postponed

HAVANA, Cuba June 1 (AP)—Capt. Gustav Shroeder announced postponement of the departure of the German liner Saint Louis in the hope that permission could be obtained to land 917 German Jewish passengers who have been denied entrance to Cuba. The vessel had been scheduled to start back to Germany.

Another Clipper Enlisted

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Clipper 21, the fifth of Pan American Airways' fleet of huge commercial planes for transoceanic service, has left here for New York, where it will join the Atlantic and Yankee Clippers in regular weekly service to Europe. The 74-passenger airliner will fly by way of San Diego, New Orleans and Baltimore.

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Rumania 'Votes' a Parliament

The News

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 1 (AP)—Two million Rumanians voted today on King Carol's new corporative Parliament following the first electoral campaign without violence in the Nation's history.

The voters elected only the Chamber of Deputies. Leaders of the guilds or corporations, modeled after the Italian pattern, will name half the Senate on June 2. King Carol will appoint the rest.

All the candidates were members of the single National Front Party which is under King Carol's leadership, and public interest appeared mild since the result was known in advance.

A former legislator who publicly declared the voting to be a "farce" was sentenced to six months in concentration camp.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 1—Today is election day in Rumania. After a period of absolute dictatorship this country is to have a Parliament again.

But this Parliament is to be "freed" of all politics. It will not have much authority and the Nation will have but little freedom in choosing its members. Its formation will be a step toward a limited, corporate state, and the new legislators will be far nearer the Government than to the people.

The new Parliament is to consist of two houses: the Assembly of Deputies and the Senate. The first is to contain 258 elected members; the second 88 elected, 88 appointed by the King, and others receiving seats by virtue of their positions.

According to Rumania's new election law, not more than 11 per cent of the people are enfranchised, due to age, economic, and moral restrictions.

Voting Rights

The right of voting is restricted to men and women of good character, 30 years old, with regular employment, and literate. It is worthy of note that women have the same right to vote as men. They may also be elected Senators. Deputies must be 30 years old; Senators 40. Both are chosen according to their occupation and must belong to the three categories of persons in work—of agriculturists and manual laborers; of commerce and industry, or of the free professions. No idler can vote or be elected. Every candidate must be a member of the one State Party, the Front of National Regeneration.

There is no opposition and there has been no election agitation. No meetings have been allowed, and no election literature distributed. Each candidate has been able to post up his photograph, with 100 laudatory words under it. The pictures and blurbs have had to be officially approved by the courts. So election posters have only been very dry "Who's Who's."

Uniformed Representatives

Voting is secret. The Deputies and Senators are to wear official blue National Regeneration Front uniforms. They cannot have any other State employment and may not intervene for their constituents at any State institutions. Their terms of office last six and nine years.

This is a drastic attempt by King Carol and his authoritarian Government to secure a Parliament freed from partisanship. All bribery, distribution of alcohol, intimidation, demagoguery, the tyranny of Party machines, and furious electioneering propaganda are to be abolished. It is hoped that able, serious men of solid character and steady employment will be called to represent the people.

But it may be that the child has been poured out with the bath. The restrictions devised to stop abuse are so great that freedom is smothered.

The new Parliament is to convene June 7 and on June 8 is to participate in the ninth anniversary of King Carol's assumption to the throne. The Monarch decreed a new constitution in February, 1938, and received a 99.87 per cent vote of approval for it in subsequent unexpected plebiscite.

Block-Booking Ban Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1 — Through the vigorous efforts of Senator Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia, the bill to prohibit block booking and blind selling of motion pictures, supported by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Motion Picture Research Council and other "consumer" groups, has regained some of the ground it lost with the adjournment of Congress last summer.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee approved the measure yesterday by a 15 to 3 vote, with Senators Wallace H. White Jr. (R) of Maine, Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota and Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, Committee chairman, voting against it.

The measure, outlawing the present custom motion picture producers have of forcing bad pictures on exhibitors, along with good, passed the Senate last session but lost its preferred status when the House failed to consider it.

A contention by C. C. Pettijohn, General Counsel for the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, that Senate action was taken without fair consideration led to a series of public hearings this year, at which Robert Montgomery, Hollywood actor, was the star opponent.

Aviation Trophy Awarded in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — The McKee Trophy has been awarded to P. G. Johnson, Vice-President in Charge of Operations of Trans-Canada Air Lines, for meritorious service in the advancement of Canadian Aviation in 1938, Defense Minister MacKenzie announces. "During the past year the outstanding event in Canadian aviation was the organization of the Trans-Canada system and the inauguration of a regular air service between Montreal and Vancouver," the Minister's statement notes.

The trophy was donated in 1927 by J. Dalziel McKee, Pittsburgh amateur pilot, in recognition of the co-operation and courtesy extended to him by Canadian aviation officials and other pilots when he was flying in Canada.

Ex-Member of NLRB Employers' Lawyer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Donald Wakefield Smith relinquished his place on the National Labor Relations Board with the announcement that he would become a free lance legal representative of employers in industrial relations cases.

Mr. Smith was succeeded by Dr. William M. Leiserson, chairman of the National Mediation Board.

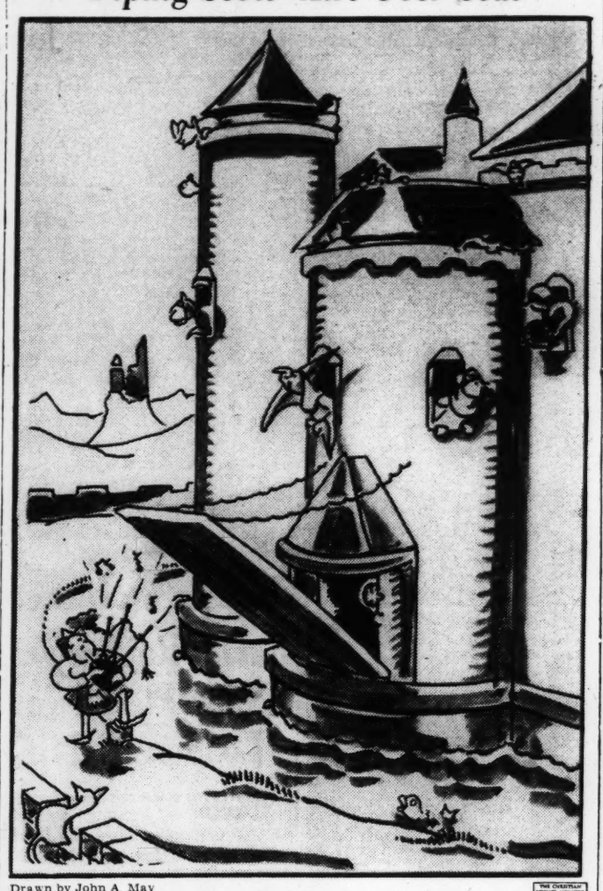
President Roosevelt appointed Dr. Leiserson to the Labor Relations Board after the American Federation of Labor opposed confirmation of a recess appointment given to Mr. Smith last August.

Mr. Smith said he would represent labor organizations also in Board cases, but expected his work would involve "mostly industries."

Strike Bill Defeated

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP) — The Illinois Senate killed a "labor peace" bill which would have required 10 days' notice of strikes.

Piping Scots' Airs Over Seas



Drawn by John A. May

Barbor Sounds a Skirl

"In the eighth year of Edward III, a licence was granted to Barbor the Bagpiper, to visit the schools for minstrels in parts beyond the seas, with thirty shillings to bear his expenses." (Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes of the English People.") An artist's impression of the scene.

Far-Off Lands Now Echo To Wail of Scottish Pipes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain's newest line in exports is a pipe line. In fact, a bagpipe line. Carying skirls and wails, as well as whirls and scales, from bonnie Scotland, where most of the best ones are made, to faraway Rumania and Estonia, where the natives are learning to make them, thanks to William Ramsay of Dundee and General I. Soots, Burgomaster of Tallinn, Estonia.

Willie has been invited to Bucharest, Rumania, to teach the mysteries of bagpipe playing to members of a Rumanian Youth Movement, and the Burgomaster has returned to Tallinn from a holiday in Scotland with a set of bagpipes and a set of resolutions to awaken his compatriots to—or even with—their charm.

While not professing to be able to master a complicated piece, he figures he can at least give his friends the air.

Precedent Followed

Although this eastward export of bagpipe music is new in modern times, it follows an antiquated precedent—a precedent set 600 years ago when Edward III granted a license to Barbor the Bagpiper "to visit the schools of minstrels in parts beyond the seas." In addition to the license, Barbor also was granted "thirty shillings to bear his expenses." To us, this may not seem exactly an extravagant allowance for a trip on the Continent. But, of course, you could travel a great deal farther for 30 shillings in 1335 than Willie Ramsay or the Burgomaster of Tallinn can do today.

I met Barbor the Bagpiper quite by chance in the pages of Joseph Strutt's classic and authoritative work "The Sports and Pastimes of the English People," written in 1801. With him was another character who bagged a cunning pipe—Morlan the Bagpiper. He was sent on the same sort of mission as Barbor but with a more generous budget for expenses. He was allowed 40 shillings.

Even in those distant days bagpipes were no novelty. The Greeks had a word for them many centuries ago, and so had the Romans, the Hebrews, the Syrians, the Persians, the Indians, and the Chinese. Words for them have been multiplying ever since, for with the expansion of the Roman Empire, the legions tramped northward behind their pipe bands—to Germany, to France, and to England. The English, who were far from friendly to the Scots at that time, passed them the bagpipes. As everyone knows, the outcome has been harmony of a type appreciated particularly by Scotsmen, who now regard the pipe-playing tradition as something essentially their own. So did the Welsh back in the thirteenth century—as witness the testimony of Geoffrey of Monmouth—and as the Irish have long done, too. Modern Irish pipes are accounted the most advanced and involved model of all. They are equipped not only with the usual bag for filling with wind and the usual pipes for letting the wind out, but also with an unusual number of keys (eight) and therefore an unrivalled range of possible wrong notes!

Bagpipes and Mist

First trustworthy evidence of the bagpipes as a Caledonian custom occurs in 1409, and since then the instrument has become predominantly Scottish by association. When we think of pipe notes at eventide, we think, too, of mist on the mountains, stags' heads, silhouetted above a clouded skyline, and tang of peat smoke from crofters' cottages.

Today, however, we think, too, of William Ramsay and General I. Soots, the Burgomaster of Tallinn. The former is only a youth, but he is such a big noise with the pipes that they made a note of him as far away as Bucharest, and invited him to come over and make a few notes there for himself and for the edification of Rumanian youth.

General Soots' case is different. He happened to be spending a vacation in Scotland a short while ago and there, on a mountainside, he happened upon a braw, kilted Scots laddie wafting a lament across the heather. The Burgomaster was enraptured. "This," he thought, "is something we can do back home." Straightway he applied himself to the piper's art, which he is now relaying to his compatriots.

Thus Scotland now gives pipe music to the wide world. And, if drums go with it (as they so often do) we must be prepared for international repercussions in the near future.

Children Plant Roof-Top Garden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1 — Clad in great broadbrimmed hats, 30 tiny farmers and farmerettes from Hell's Kitchen started planting a vegetable and flower garden farm yesterday on the top of the Children's Aid Society West Side children's center. The boys and girls who ranged from seven to eleven years old solemnly stowed away seeds of radishes, lettuce, carrots, spinach, phlox, zinnias, cosmos, gladioli, marigolds, and petunias, which later this summer are expected to transform a roof-top in the tenement section into a garden oasis.

In the center of the garden there has been installed a scarecrow, "a big one with a very ugly face" made to their specifications by the arts and crafts class at the center.

It is important to the young farmers that the garden be successful, for they plan to eat their own crop of vegetables and to display their flowers at shows around the city. Therefore they will tend the plot daily, first eating their luncheon and then going to the roof-top where they will weed with one eye on the Times Square clock so that they will not be late for the afternoon session of school.

German Exit From Spain Quiets Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

selves in behalf of the Fatherland. But it wasn't said where they fell. It was only a few weeks ago that any definite statement saying that Germans were in Spain has been made and this came in a small provincial paper which extolled the virtues of Germans fighting for freedom.

When one reads of the kind of "volunteers" sent by Germany and Italy to Spain one is amazed at the elasticity of words. The Germans were not young enthusiastic idealists or ardent believers in any particular political creed, such as those who went from Britain, France, or Russia.

The Germans were picked troops, part of the active military forces, and commanded at different times by three generals still in active service. These German troops were at first mainly members of the Air Force, with special tasks such as transporting the Moors and military equipment from Morocco to the Spanish mainland.

Helped in Training Francoists

From Germany came all kinds of airplanes, anti-aircraft guns, and armored cars. These "volunteers" not only trained Franco Spaniards in practically all the technical branches of modern warfare, but Gen. Hellmuth Volkmann, their third and last commander, has declared that they participated in almost every important action in the civil war on all fronts where needed. It was German aircraft he maintains which, by interfering with the communications of the Republicans, relieved the pressure on General Franco's northern armies and was responsible for decisive interference on the Teruel and Ebro fronts.

These troops later became known as the Condor Legion, and in honor of their work this name is to be given to a number of units in the present German Army.

The Spanish civil war, the national Zeitung, Gen. Hermann Göring's organ, admits, served as a good training ground for war for this country. There were never, it is stated, more than 5,000 German troops in Spain at any given time, but these were constantly changed so as to give as many as possible experience in modern war conditions.

Some Dressed as Tourists

Another important fact which has been elucidated by statements from both German and Italian sources during the past few days is that the armed intervention from these totalitarian countries occurred immediately after the Franco revolt broke out.

Thus the first detachment of 85 "volunteers" left for Cadiz on German ships on July 31, 1936. They were dressed as tourists, but with them they had six Henkel airplanes and 20 Junkers which were flown to Morocco and used to transport Moors across to the Spanish mainland. In Rome, Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, has also admitted that Italy intervened with armed forces five days after the Franco revolt occurred.

These statements significantly contradict totalitarian propaganda to the effect that intervention was the result of intervention from the other side, that is, from the democracies and Russia, and it would be interesting to compare what is now stated with declarations made a year or two ago that Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini had "only intervened in reply to intervention on the Republican side."

Country Women Talk of Tasks, But Not of War at Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

tablished regular meetings of Country Women of 50 races. Norway provides abundant evidence of "trained minds concentrating on home and country problems."

The busy lives of German Country Women are shown in their official participation in the Reichsnährungsstand—the government "nourishment" projects—as well as in their daily work for the home. "The results in improved methods are visible and interesting," she said. "In Ceylon the Lanka Mahila Sanitis are laying a foundation for better homes among their peasant women. In New South Wales it is claimed that no other single factor has done so much to keep people on land as the Country Women's Association."

The Associated Country Women of the World is a vast organization numbering today many million members. Founded in Vienna in 1930 it has done a unique piece of work in binding together women who without it might have known no link with others of their kind, making possible to all an exchange of ideas upon matters which, regardless of political influences and national differences, belong to all who live close to soil.

In coming to London for their triennial conference the women have an imposing program before them. In small groups and in general sessions—at which some 2,000 delegates and visitors will be present—they will go into matters affecting agricultural life.

The status of agricultural industry within the state—a subject put forward by Norway—is to be dealt with in a special session. In another session the effect of home mechanics upon an agricultural program, put forward by a group comprising wives of small farmers in the United States, is to be discussed. The use of natural resources in farm homes, production for home consumption, the problems of education in rural districts are also to be dealt with.

A week's holiday for every visiting delegate, spent maybe in an English country mansion or on an English farm, or in an ordinary English family, is a special feature of the conference.

Teachers Safe Under Merit Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Approval by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York of the Hanley-Heck Bill will not make for any changes in the method of appointing teachers in Public School positions here, in the opinion of James Marshall, President of the Board of Education. Mr. Marshall says that the pledge of allegiance to the Constitution taken by teachers and the usual system of examinations were sufficient to safeguard the schools against teachers holding ideas hostile to the American system of Government.

"I know of no persons now in the school system who hold such ideas," Mr. Marshall added.

In municipal Civil Service quarters it was held that in the case of persons already in Civil Service, removal action would rest with the Head of the Department in which they were employed, although any taxpayer might file charges against any Civil Service worker whose beliefs he held were in conflict with the law. Thereafter it would be the responsibility of the appointing officer in the Department concerned to decide whether the charges were sufficiently valid to justify dismissal.

The discharged worker, feeling an injustice had been done him, would, as Governor Lehman stressed in his memorandum, have a right under the act to apply to a Justice of the State Supreme Court for a public hearing on the ouster.

Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, when asked for comment, recalled that he had opposed the Devany Bill on the ground that it would open the way for "busybodies" to enquire into the political views of teachers and Civil Service workers. Mr. Baldwin held, however, that there was little chance of the act being upset in the courts. He saw no legal grounds on which it could be attacked.

Harlan Union Trial Scheduled for Oct. 2

HARLAN, Ky (AP) — Federal Judge H. Church Ford in London, Ky., has set Oct. 2 for retrial of the Harlan Anti-labor conspiracy case. A number of Harlan County Coal Operators and former Harlan County peace officers are charged with conspiring to prevent unionization of miners.

At the trial last summer the jury failed to reach a verdict.

A contract agreement between the Harlan Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America of the Congress of Industrial Organizations appeared remote.

State and federal conciliators stepped out of the negotiations. Conferences between the two sides were postponed indefinitely.

The Operators' Association is the last big coal organization refusing a "union shop" clause in a contract replacing one which expired March 31.

Following a three-hour conference which climaxed a week's efforts by John L. Conner, Labor Department conciliator, and Emmett Durrett, State Conciliator, Mr. Conner left for Charleston, W. Va.

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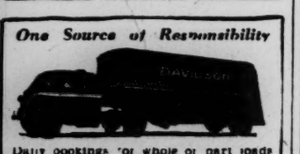
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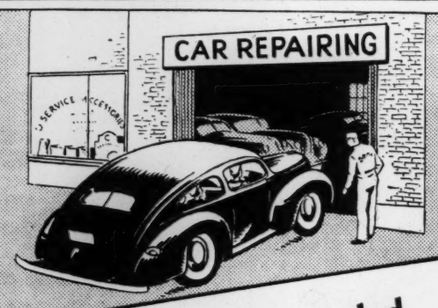

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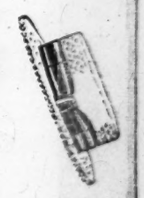
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Notes in a Royal Diary: How 'They' Keep House

'Buck House' residents modernize things; they may find some American hints.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Like other British visitors to the United States, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth will experience those pleasant surprises that a new land and a different mode of living offer—comparison, for instance, between Buckingham Palace and the White House.

They will, of course, not have quite the same introduction to American labor-saving methods as the Englishman who, on his first morning in New York, nearly fell out of bed in astonishment at the sight of his breakfast appearing through a letter box at the bottom of the bedroom door.

But if the royal couple miss the thrill of such a breakfast, they will doubtless have many opportunities of their own to observe the new ways of the New World. The Queen in particular, like other housewives, will be eager to notice differences in the appointment and running of the White House compared with Buckingham Palace. And judging by the sweeping changes already introduced into Victorian "Buck House," as it is frequently called here, she will be ready to pick up any useful hints from her American hostesses.

The King and Queen's London residence has been made much more "livable" and attractive in its interiors. Today it reflects good taste and informality.

Bright Colors

Light green in the King's rooms and white and gold in the Queen's apartments provide a cheerful impression, as do the bright new decorations of the royal nursery.

Queen Elizabeth now has her own office in which, with her secretaries and ladies-in-waiting, she deals with her heavy correspondence. Modern files and a portable typewriter for the Queen are included.

The Princesses also use a smaller room for dancing lessons. Occasionally they entertain with informal parties in contrast to the days when Queen Victoria gave children's parties and everything was carried out as for a grown-up ball.

State balls, too, show how times have changed. At the big ball given not long ago in honor of King Leopold of Belgium, a dance band played modern tunes under the direction of Mr. Dalton Marshall instead of the traditional string bands of one or another of the Guards' regiments. No uniforms were worn, contrary to tradition, the King and his male guests wearing ordinary evening dress.

The large kitchens of the Palace have been brought up-to-date in recent years. The old system of servants passing dishes from hand to hand from the kitchens to the dining tables has been replaced by modern service elevators, and normally only about 12 people are needed. For State banquets and other special occasions M. René Rousson, the royal chef, employs extra kitchen hands and waiters from the best-known hotels. Menus, too, are simpler than in former times.

Air-Raid Precaution

Incidentally, the palace staff has received instruction and the great building has been prepared for any war eventualities, including gas-proof vaults.

Several changes and improvements have been made since King George's accession in the extensive and beautiful grounds of Buckingham Palace. The large summer house where the King likes to work has been thoroughly overhauled. There is a miniature golf course, and the hard tennis' court has been renovated. The lake has been cleaned out and has become a small bird sanctuary. A modern swimming pool has been constructed near the summer house. Princess Elizabeth has already passed tests for the Girl Guides' life-saving badge.

Popularity of the four other royal residences depends upon the tastes of the sovereigns.

Windsor Popular

The present King and Queen like to make short week-end trips to Windsor Castle. It is most truly representative of the long history of the British monarchy. There is a feudal atmosphere about it, and it is considered specially suitable for lavish entertaining of distinguished foreign visitors.

Balmoral retains much Scottish atmosphere. It is feudal in the sporting sense.

Sandringham is perhaps the most democratic royal residence. When the King is there he is a gentleman farmer. It was not a luxurious favorite with Edward VIII, who introduced many economies, reducing the staff from 700 to 300 to "make it pay." But King George VI has shown that his personal tastes are very similar to those of his father, and Sandringham seems to be in favor again.

St. James Palace has always been a rival of "Buck House." Foreign Ambassadors are still credited to the Court of St. James's and royal levees continue to be held there. Today it is the house of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and has been most tastefully redecorated and refurnished by the Duchess.

Lawrence Walker; Dwight Sturges; Wide World

The Home They Left and Their U. S. Home for Two Days

Buckingham Palace (top), one of the British royal residences, the White House (lower), and King George and Queen Elizabeth.

Record of His Home Town Initiated by Owen Young

VAN HORNESVILLE, N. Y. (AP)—Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of General Electric, has presented to the Van Hornesville Central School a biography of his mother he hopes will form the nucleus for a "community record" of his birthplace.

He made the gift, in memory of the anniversary of his mother, Mrs. Ida Brandon Young, at Memorial Day exercises and urged that other residents make similar contributions.

New Orleans Auditorium Legally Closed to Negroes

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Negro concert artists were denied use of the municipal auditorium in a decision by Civil District Court Judge Hugh C. Cage.

Dismissing a mandamus action against the auditorium commission by the Rev. R. W. Coleman, Judge Cage has ruled the commission was empowered by ordinance to decide to whom and for what purpose the building should be leased.

New Pattern for Spain Woven by Ousted Liberals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—Following the long trek of liberals to the westward, Spanish intellectuals and statesmen are passing through this city—bringing first-hand information on future plans of the Republican cause in Spain.

The last few days have seen former Premier Juan Negrin and Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo at the head of the visitors' list.

As a result of discussions with these and other emigrés who are temporarily establishing themselves here, Washington is able to piece out the pattern of what is intended to be a peaceful "revolution by ideas," in which hopes are reposed for eventually restoring Spain to the liberal path. Following are some of the gleanings:

Prepare for Crisis

It is believed the Franco Regime will fall apart of its own inner contradictions. Revolution from below would thus be civil rather than military in character, and would consist of readiness to take over when the time came.

In all likelihood, so the argument goes, one of the Franco generals will go the way of Spanish generals in the past and strike out for himself.

If not, there is considered to be conflict enough between the economically radical Falange Espanol, or Fascist rank and file organization, and the old economic order of landowners, financiers, and privileged classes, to produce dissension.

It is not considered that there is as much cohesion among these contradictory fascistic groups as in the corresponding groups of Italy and Germany, by which to overcome the centrifugal tendencies.

One estimate, wholly Loyalist in point of view, gives General Franco two years as a maximum.

Republican leaders are not disposed to hasten this process of break-up. They reason that they and their predecessors were insufficiently prepared for the flight of the monarchy and the sudden arrival of the Republic, in 1931.

They prefer to have an organization in readiness, and they recognize this will take some time to perfect.

In view of growing Spanish nationalism, within the Franco forces as well as the repressed Loyalists, it is not considered possible that Germany or Italy can prevent Fascist disintegration, though they doubtless will try.

Liberal leadership within Spain will be stamped out by General Franco and the liberal universities whose professors have supplied the spark for republicanism in the past, will find the new fascism fully aware of its need to keeping them under heel.

Efficient Organizers

Leaders of this movement of republicanism in exile are not the typical Spanish intellectuals of the past, with a strong sense of fatalism and a flair for individualistic temperament which did not fit them properly for practical affairs. They are men with the same strong metal of tradition, now tempered by war—men with a resilience and a gift for the practical which is recognized to be a stiffening ingredient in the Spanish character.

They are a buoyant and determined group of efficient organizers. They recognize the intrenched position of their adversary, but they still consider they can win peaceably, in the end. And so they construct their organization, and wait.

Some of them are here to find havens in the Americas for refugees who are in a serious plight in concentration camps in the south of France. Mexico so far is the only nation which has promised to open its frontiers to any considerable number.

Richmond in Midst of Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Private enterprise in the Richmond community invested more than $26,000,000 in new capital during the past year—about three times as much as the governments of the City, State, and Nation spent in special job-making projects here.

The expansion, still in progress, is considered one of the most notable in Richmond's history. It is part of a general expansion in Virginia's industrial, commercial, and agricultural activities that began in 1938.

Richmond very apparently has been doing its share toward the war on unemployment and the improvement of the standard of living of its citizens.

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce reports that the rayon-cellophane industry alone completed and started improvements valued at $11,000,000 during the year.

There was a $3,000,000 addition to the facilities of the Virginia Electric and Power Company, and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia spent $2,000,000 in the Richmond area for new equipment.

Richmond's iron and steel industry experienced a considerable growth. It was estimated at more than $300,000.

Paper and container factories here also increased their facilities, one company starting operations with an investment reported to be $250,000.

There was a notable improvement to the Southern Biscuit Company, which opened a new unit and spent more than $100,000.

Six supermarkets by three retail grocery chains were constructed during the year.

Three Richmond radio stations acquired new facilities that cost more than $300,000 during the past year.

Private building in the Richmond area totaled more than $8,000,000 during 1938. More than $5,000,000 was in residential construction.

Maverick Takes Over Mayor's Job But Talks on '40

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 1 (AP)—Maury Maverick stepped in as leader of San Antonio's stormy city government today denying he was using the Mayor's office for a toehold on a climb back to Washington, but he took time out to discuss 1940 Presidential possibilities.

Mr. Maverick unseated C. K. Quin who led the campaign that gave Paul J. Kilday victory over him in the last Congressional election.

"I haven't any intention of running for anything," the new Mayor said. "I'm going to work to be the best Mayor in the United States, and I'm going to be active in State and local politics."

On the subject of Vice-President Garner's presidential possibilities, he boomed:

"In times of distress people develop a grandfather's complex. In 1857 they elected Buchanan, who was 65 years old, because he was a man noncommittal on the subject of slavery. He was elected as a Northern Democrat from Pennsylvania and the Southern Democrats supported him. The same thing is happening today. They want to put up a conservative Southern Democrat with the hopes of getting the conservative vote of the North. It would result in the same distress.

"I don't mean there will be civil war, but it would result in chaos and confusion to elect a man who has taken no stand. No President has ever been elected in his seventies."

The announcement of Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan that he would run for re-election if not pressed into the Presidential campaign, brought from Mr. Maverick:

"We could beat Vandenberg easier than anyone else I know."

Mr. Maverick already has stuck his finger into State politics. He went to Austin to fight a San Antonio civil service bill he didn't like and stirred up a brief word with a hometown legislator.

1,000 Jews Seized By British Patrol

JERUSALEM (AP)—A patrol cutter apprehended 1,000 unauthorized Jewish immigrants June 1 on a Greek merchant ship in northern territorial waters—the largest catch of its kind thus far.

Those seized were brought to Haifa. Their number will be subtracted from the regular Jewish immigration quota, and indications were that the Greek ship's captain and crew would be prosecuted.

British patrol authorities said the vessel was flying a Panama flag.

U. S. Calls World Conference on Cotton

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Proposing a broad, long-term attack on the problem of surplus cotton, the United States has called an international conference of cotton-exporting countries to discuss the possibility of world-wide control of production and marketing.

The conference will be held here beginning Sept. 5. Acting on behalf of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, the State Department invited Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Mexico, Peru, Sudan, Soviet Russia, France, and Great Britain, the latter two for their cotton-exporting colonies.

The formal call came only a few days after Mr. Wallace had disclosed that these countries had replied favorably to American inquiries regarding such a meeting.

Exploratory Conference

Agriculture Department officials emphasized that the conference would be of an "exploratory" character only. Its only function would be to determine whether it might be advisable to recommend to the respective countries that a later conference be called to draft an international agreement.

Such an agreement, if written along lines suggested by President Roosevelt and Mr. Wallace, would provide export quotas assuring each country its "fair share" of world markets and production-control measures designed to prevent accumulation of price-depressing surpluses.

A somewhat similar exploratory conference on world wheat problems has been meeting in London this spring. Now in short recess, this meeting is expected, American officials said, to recommend that a formal conference be called to draft an international agreement authorizing export quotas and providing for elimination of such price-cutting practices as payment of bounties on exports.

Two Cotton Problems

Cotton, officials explained, is beset with two major problems—unsatisfactory producer prices and the existence of excessive supplies, located principally in the United States. On May 15, prices American growers received for cotton averaged about 8.50 cents a pound. This compared with the Agriculture Department's contention that 15.6 cents is a "fair price."

Officials have estimated that when this year's crop starts moving to market, there will be a surplus of about 14,000,000 bales of old American cotton alone. Normal annual domestic and export requirements take about 12,500,000 bales. Nearly 11,400,000 bales of the American surplus is stored as collateral for Government loans to growers.

The conference was called at a time when American exports had fallen to the lowest point in 60 years. Foreign sales for the current season are expected to total only 3,500,000 bales compared with an average of 8,215,000 bales during the 1923-32 period.

Government loans which pegged prices of the American crop above world levels, expansion of production in other countries and increased use of substitutes were said by officials to be largely responsible for this decline.

American officials have indicated they would insist that an international agreement assure this country between 70 and 100 per cent of its former share of world markets.

Until an agreement is adopted, the Roosevelt Administration has proposed that the United States embark upon an export subsidy program designed to regain its proper share of world trade. Mr. Wallace has indicated that such a program would be inaugurated provided Congress made necessary funds available.

An Agriculture Department supply bill now before a Senate-House conference committee would provide about $50,000,000 for such purpose. Under this export plan, the Government would pay exporters a bounty enabling them to compete with cotton offered by other countries.

London Exhibits 'First Bicycle' At World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Exhibition at the New York World's Fair of a copy of the first "real" bicycle ever built is to mark the centenary of the bicycle which is being celebrated this year.

The machine which has been sent to New York from the Science Museum, South Kensington, is closely modeled on that built in 1839 by Kirkpatrick MacMillan, a blacksmith of Courthill in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, said to have been the first man to propel himself on a bicycle by pedals.

After practicing for two years, during which time he became a proficient cyclist and learned a number of tricks MacMillan rode to Glasgow. He must have cut a strange figure on his unusual contraption. He was six feet in height and because of what were then considered to be his crazy adventures on wheels was known to the neighborhood as "Daft Pate MacMillan."

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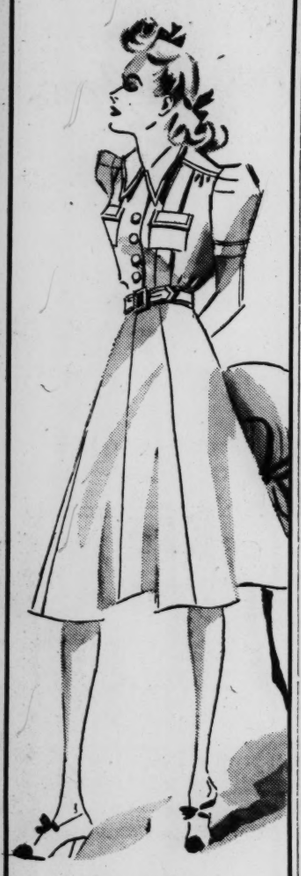

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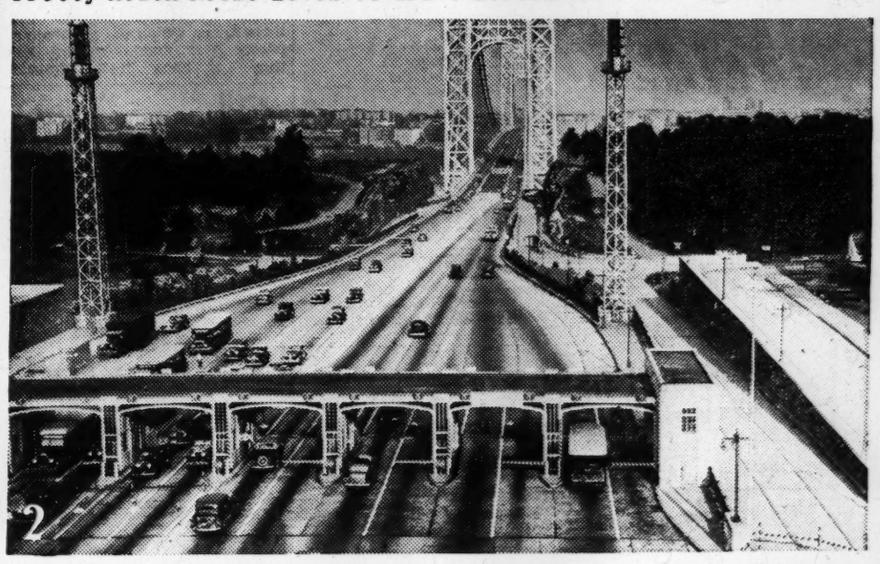

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House Group Plans Formula For Purging the WPA Rolls

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Members of a House Committee seeking to revise the relief system said today they were working on a formula to clear WPA rolls of undeserving persons.

One member said between 25 and 30 per cent of WPA employees did not have a legitimate relief status. President Roosevelt has said publicly that only 5 per cent of those on the rolls had no right there.

Committeemen insisted, however, they were not contemplating anything in the nature of "payless vacations," although they said persons dropped from the rolls might be restored if they could show a certificate of need from a bona fide welfare organization. Persons on the rolls longest probably would be the first dismissed, it was said.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, acting Chairman of the appropriations subcommittee in charge of the relief measure, flatly declined to divulge the propositions under discussion but expressed belief the tentative draft of the new legislation would be completed tomorrow. He said it would not be reported to the House until late next week.

Other members of the group were particularly critical of the WPA's writers and theater projects. One legislator asserted that about half the people on the Writers Projects had no right to relief funds and said this was true also of about 75 per cent of those on the Theater Projects.

It was learned the Administration had proposed that the Committee accord preferential status on relief lists to persons who had been on waiting lists for six months.

A Republican member of the subcommittee asserted the WPA had been operated "more like a racket than a relief project" but added that there was a "genuine, non-political" effort being made in the subcommittee to remedy the situation.

Swastika and Flag Raised Over Palace Of Salzburg Primate

SALZBURG, Germany (AP)—The swastika and the flag of Adolf Hitler's black-shirted S. S. elite guards were raised ceremoniously June 1 over the Roman Catholic Archbishop's palace, which was seized May 30 for use as S. S. headquarters.

Friedrich Rainer, National Socialist district leader, in a short speech, declared the official taking possession "denotes the disappearance of another figment of the churches' world power and its return to the community."

"The (Roman) Catholic Church often has mixed politics and religion to the detriment of the people," he said, adding that "taking over of the palace symbolizes the pushing back of the Church to the limits set for it."

Map Maker's Trade Rises

Wide World

Keeping Up With the Changing World

The foundryman in the picture is sawing out a section of an original plate preliminary to inserting a new one.

When Boundaries Change Mapmakers Make Ink Fly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—European boundaries may be bulging and crumbling at a rapid rate, but for major difficulties look at the problems of the American mapmaker. At least European cities stay put, says Andrew McNally III, of the fourth generation of Rand and McNally, while in the United States every year 1,000 towns disappear and 2,000 new ones crop up.

Mr. McNally knows a lot about the question. There are not only current problems, but any time he likes, young Mr. McNally can dip into his desk and pull out a file which is a neat little geographical history of the country.

It all began back in 1856 when Andrew McNally of Ireland and William H. Rand of Boston started their job printing shop in Chicago. Railroad expansion was going on at a rapid rate and the firm was in an excellent position to go on with it. The partners began to print railroad tickets, timetables and maps. They still do it, along with children's books and magazines, but one of their major enterprises is the annual 23-pound atlas, now in its seventieth edition.

To keep up with the march of American cities, the publishers have a contact man in Washington who checks with embassies, the State Department, the War Department, and the Post Office. A lot of other people are kept busy sending out letters on the firm's own private annual census, which incidentally is more extensive than the one taken every 10 years by the government.

Rand and McNally address many little towns which the government passes over and now and then they get back pretty amusing letters which report that "our population consists of myself, my wife, and my hound dog," or "in our village there is myself, six deer, 350 rabbits, five weasels, and 18 muskrats."

Puzzling as these replies sometimes are, Rand and McNally prefer to ask individuals for information rather than groups of business men who are sometimes overly eager to make their towns seem imoprtant, "right on a four-lane highway."

What with one thing and another the company manages to keep track of those factors which eliminate or create towns, the shutting down or starting up of industrial plants and government projects, the building of new hard roads, the expansion of railroads, the shift in lumber camps, and the exhaustion of old mines and the opening of new ones.

They make a slip occasionally, as when they were "called on the carpet" by the new residents of Candlewood Lake, Conn.—a large artificial lake whose construction somehow had been overlooked by the mapmakers. But that was corrected next year.

There is another problem, not so easily solved. For instance: Who owns 1,000,000 miles in the Antarctic, an area one-third the size of the United States, visited by the Byrd-Ellsworth expeditions. The American scientists who lay claim to that territory for the government, on the maps, are like a tiny army, disputing possession with the British Empire, not for private but for public gain. So far the United States Government acts as though it had not noticed the maps, but the draftsmen go right ahead painting on colors in the hope that some day they will attract official attention and enlist the government in the contest.

In this the mapmakers have been following traditional behavior. It has always been that way, they say. Explorers go out and look over new lands. Governments pay slight attention so far as claiming the territories are concerned. Then some one finds coal, or some one mentions the word aviation.

It is problems like these which make the mapmakers realize the seriousness and importance of their work. There are other firms making maps in the United States, but Rand and McNally publish more than 100,000,000 a year, air maps, road maps, school maps, commercial maps for individual firms, and maps for general use.

One of the achievements of which the company is proudest is the maparium in The Christian Science Publishing House.

Wonders of Research: Records Ironed

Documents in archives of U. S. capital smoothed out electrically — Big tube set for stargazing.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

At the National Archives Building, where the nation's past is filed, are certain wrinkles sorely in need of smoothing out. No one need be alarmed, it doesn't mean that propaganda agencies or politicians with special interests intend to change the "facts" of history, but that documents in this central repository are to become acquainted with the familiar household electric ironer.

Under the advice of General Electric engineers, who were consulted on the best methods of rehabilitating papers damaged by water, or simply faded or crumpled with age, 58 rotary electric ironers have been installed. Ironers were used on a similar job after the Ohio River floods of 1937, when thousands of public records were left in a water-soaked condition. The surprising discovery was made then, that ironing makes the writing or printing on faded records sharper and more legible than it was before the damage occurred.

* * *

Adjusting Telescope

Complete directions on how to spy on a star with the new 82-inch McDonald telescope recently dedicated in Texas can be broken down into a few steps.

1. Start the driving motors rotating the 125-ton dome until the 18-foot opening faces the sector of the sky in which the star is located; slide back the shutters.

2. Bare the 82-inch pyrex mirror to starlight by drawing aside the dust and heatproof shutter protecting it.

3. Calculate the approximate location of the star in the heavens, using a star catalogue and setting the results on twin gauges, which adjust for "longitudinal and latitudinal" direction in the sky.

4. Adjust on the locality using the finder telescope, a small instrument paralleling the axis of the larger.

5. Focus exactly, using the portable "match-box" control & operating the "slow control" button.

6. Start the small motor that is synchronized with a "star clock," to keep the 75-ton instrument constantly in pace with the star's flight across the heavens (having focused the star on the center of the center of the field of view to within a hair's breadth).

You are now ready to observe the star visually or photographically from any of the positions; directly below the base of the instrument (cassergrain focus); from the lofty bridge at the top of the telescope (prime focus); or from inside the constant temperature control booth (coudé focus). Small mirrors are used to deflect the starlight to whichever vantage point the observer desires.

* * *

Hard Water Softened

There need be no more rings around the washbowl, even though Junior's or Dad's hands may be at their dirtiest and the water at its hardest. Dr. Ralph E. Hall of Pittsburgh, Pa., who received the 1933 award of the American Chemical Society for his work with metaphosphates, reported a year ago that the old problem of preventing boiler scale and allied internal rust in filters, pipe lines and condensers had been licked by the addition of sodium hexametaphosphate.

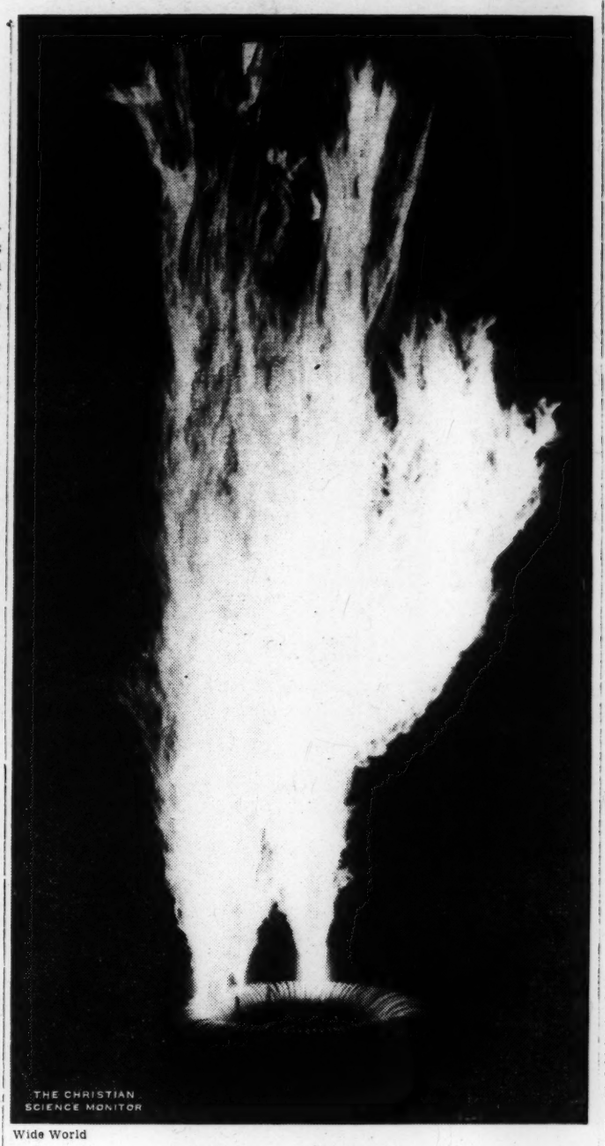
The basic composition, metaphosphate, was discovered by Dr. Thomas Graham, an English physicist in 1830. It remained a laboratory curiosity, with practically no known use for 108 years. Dr. Hall, working with the United States Bureau of Mines, a personal staff and the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, found that it absolutely prevented boiler scale and has a host of other uses.

It apparently solves the problem of hard water without adding to its alkalinity. Instead, it ties up the calcium content, making "hard" water softer than rain. Two parts in a million of a city's water prevents scale formation and clogging of filtration sands and of pipes. A few flakes in milk prevent curdling, despite heating, and a small quantity in a home laundry machine or dishwasher cuts down the soap required by one half to two thirds, and prevents accumulation of scum or sludge in the machine.

* * *

Rare Books Filmed

Libraries have always had to run a certain amount of risk in allowing patrons to borrow valuable books, especially incunabula and rare illustrated works, but recently through the simple means of reproducing volumes on film of the mini-camera type, which can be "blown" up to normal size by viewing through a simple projection device, much of the danger to valuable works has been averted. Already extremely popular in the United States, the process is now spreading throughout European capitals with Berlin the latest adherent through adoption of the methods at the Prussian State Library.



Wide World

Laboratory Lightning

Discharge of current exhibited on occasion of open house at California Institute of Technology. Electric energy is built up with four transmitters, each producing 250,000 volts. Used for testing insulators and other equipment for keeping electricity in control.

'Ahmed' and 'Charles'

LONDON (AP) — The British Broadcasting Corporation is starting to teach the English language to Arabs. Six lessons in the language will be broadcast on successive Tuesdays in the Arabic shortwave transmissions. They will consist of a talk between "Ahmed" and his English friend "Charles."

Press Adviser to Morgenthau Named as Assistant Secretary

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—The Government press agents, about whom there was such a stir in the papers and in public discussion three or four years ago, are coming of age. Best sign of this fact was the nomination, sent by President Roosevelt to the Senate today, of Herbert E. Gaston, press adviser to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, to be Assistant Secretary of Treasury in charge of fiscal affairs.

In its early days, the Roosevelt Administration recruited an entirely unprecedented number of newspapermen and women and other specialists in publicity into Government service as press officers. NRA had something like 100 of them; the Department of Agriculture had and has a long list; and all over the newer alphabetical agencies have substantial "information sections" all busily engaged in publicizing the activities of their employers. Several hundred, maybe as many as a thousand, persons in Washington could be included in the staff required to devise, prepare, produce, and circulate an unending flow of publicity hand-outs.

But as time went on the system has changed. The ablest among these press officers have become far more than megaphones and spielers, they are expert and trusted policy advisers. Most of them were former newspapermen with the shrewdness and alertness of their trade. It did not take them long to learn the business of their Government department, and in the course of time they became useful in other fields than public relations. Indeed, many of the press officers have now become indispensable advisers on the most significant of policies.

Beginning at the White House itself, press officers have taken on new significance. Stephen T. Early, a former Associated Press and Paramount News correspondent, started in 1933 as the President's press secretary. He still is. But he is also one of the closest advisers to the President on a wide range of matters. He may not be important on deep-seated questions of social and economic policy, but he is a much-trusted guide on many of the problems that arise in the course of a White House day.

In the State Department, Michael J. McDermott, who long antedated the New Deal, has in recent years grown closer and closer to Secretary Hull, and his advice is taken on many questions far remote from ordinary publicity.

And in the Treasury, next ranking department, Mr. Gaston rises from publicity to policy in today's nomination—a rise which he had accomplished in fact some time ago.

Oddly enough, if present ratings are retained, Mr. Gaston will take a salary cut. As "Assistant to the Secretary"—which meant press officer—he was paid $10,000 a year. As "Fiscal Assistant Secretary" he is ranked at $9,000.

Mr. Gaston, a careful, courteous, slow-spoken, and quiet man—just the opposite of the public's picture of a press agent—came to Washington from Albany where he was Secretary of the New York State Conservation Department, headed by Henry Morgenthau. He took over his job at the Treasury on Nov. 20, 1933, soon after Mr. Morgenthau graduated there from the Farm Credit Administration, where Mr. Gaston also worked as press officer.

He had been a member of the editorial staff of the New York World from 1922 to 1931. Prior to that date, he had been connected with Nonpartisan League activities in North Dakota and Minnesota, and a newspaperman in that State. He was born in Halsey, Oregon, and first went to work as a reporter and printer in that State.

Mr. Gaston is, in short, a thoroughly seasoned newspaperman with a distinct flair for public finance, and since the passing of Herman Oliphant he is without qualification the closest adviser to the present Secretary of Treasury.

Other Government Departments have their quotas of former newspapermen—press agents who have grown too big for their nominal jobs.

Princeton Gets $998,000

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP) — Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University, has announced that nearly $1,000,000 in gifts had been received by the University during the first half of the current fiscal year. Two thirds of the $998,011 reported by Dr. Dodds was designated to the President's program, which seeks $7,750,000.

Pendergast Aides Asked to Quit In City Hall Upset

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1 (AP)—Three days after Thomas J. Pendergast, former Democratic boss of this City, went to the penitentiary, one resignation and a demand for three others struck a blow today at his long powerful City Hall Democratic machine.

Fred Beleemere, Eighth Ward Pendergast leader, quit as City Counsellor.

Eugene Zachman, City Manager, demanded the immediate resignations of: William J. Teefey as City Purchasing Agent; Preble Hall, Fourth Ward Pendegast leader, as Director of Personnel; Jerry Ryan as Director of Welfare.

Critics said Mr. Teefey ignored the City charter's competitive bidding provisions in awarding fat contracts to Pendzrgast companies.

Mr. Hall was accused of making a political football of its civil service examinations.

Mr. Ryan, a former boiler inspector, was characterized as unqualified for the 6,000-a-year job.

Such changes would amount to the biggest shakeup in Kansas City since the Pendergast forces took charge in 1926. Before Pendergast went to prison, his City Manager, H. F. McElroy, resigned under fire and his Police Director, Otto P. Higgins, also quit. More than 900 city employees have been cut from the pay rolls.

Pendergast is serving a 15-month term at Leavenworth for income tax evasion on $443,550. The Federal Government accused him of getting most of it by selling his political influence.

Damrosch Leads Orchestra For a Bing Crosby Film

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—On a set modeled after the interior of New York's Carnegie Hall, which he opened with a symphony concert in 1891, Dr. Walter Damrosch, 77-year-old dean of American musical conductors, has begun his motion picture career.

He directs a 65-piece orchestra in a scene for Bing Crosby's new film, "The Star Maker," at Paramount.

Thirty-two of the musicians under him were members of his symphony groups in past years.

U. S. Envoy Reaches Spain

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (AP)—Alexander W. Weddell, United States Ambassador to Spain, and his wife crossed into Spain at Irun, May 31. They were accompanied by the Chargé d'Affaires, H. F. Matthews, and were greeted by the Spanish commander of the frontier station. Ambassador Weddell will remain temporarily at San Sebastian, pending repairs to the shell-damaged Embassy in Madrid. He succeeds Claude G. Bowers.

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Delightful sketches of interest to visitors and vacationers by Miss Eleanor Early, author of "And This Is Boston."

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Twice weekly, Tuesdays and Thursdays, beginning June 6
Eighteen attractively illustrated stories on typical New England towns,—a most valuable aid for tourists who like to know the real New England.

ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD
12 articles, daily—July 17-29
The Financial Editor and the Wall Street commentator respectively write these articles, summarizing the problems and hopes of modern society in the world of business, finance, agriculture and citizenship. This is really a timely short course in economics by experts.

GREAT TEAMS OF BASEBALL
6 articles, daily—July 10-15
Henry P. Edwards and William Brandt, former baseball writers, give graphic portraits of six famous "all-time" great teams in both American and National Leagues.

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New York Fair Spotlights Indiana Day and Art Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1 — The Hoosier State got the spotlight at the New York World's Fair today, when a large group of distinguished men and women joined in observing Indiana Day at the exposition. Another feature of the big show was ceremonies opening an exhibit of American art today.

The Indiana State party, headed by Gov. M. Clifford Townsend, entered the Fair grounds late this morning and was escorted to Perylon Hall for the official reception by Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, before proceeding to the Court of Peace for a review of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps units stationed at the Fair.

Every State to Have Its Day

The party then called on Edward J. Flynn, United States Commissioner-General, and went from the Federal Building to Arrowbrook, Summer City Hall, for a call on Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, after which luncheon was served at Perylon Hall. The dedication ceremonies followed in the Court of Peace, at which Ivan Boxell, Chairman of the Indiana State Day Committee; Mr. Whalen and Governor Townsend spoke.

Indiana has no exhibit at the Fair and its day is being celebrated in accordance with the policy of the Fair management to set aside a day for each State in the union, irrespective of whether it has an exhibit at the exposition.

Among the guests at the opening of the contemporary art exhibit were persons well-known in artistic circles, including George Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor Arms, Mrs. Murray Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith B. Coale, Mrs. R. Edson Doolittle, Miss Malvania Hoffman, Mrs. William H. Good, Maurice Wertheim, Mr. and Mrs. Hardinge Scholle, Mrs. Charles O. Lindlay, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hewitt and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blum.

Ceremonies began with addresses by Mayor La Guardia, Mrs. Gertrude V. Whitney, founder of the Whitney Museum of American Art; Holger Cahill, Director of the art exhibit and Mr. Whalen.

12,000 Pieces on Display

More than 12,000 objets d'art, including paintings, sculpture, and the graphic arts, are on view. Women have produced fully one fifth of the pieces shown—"something new in art history," it was said. The American scene features the display.

An outstanding feature of the exhibit will be "living artists at work," a program to be presented in the gallery throughout the summer. Several times a week, sculptors, painters and printmakers will set up workshops in the building and demonstrate the actual processes of their crafts from conception to execution. In addition, noted critics and artists will address gallery visitors.

Today is also women's day of the Richmond County week at the fair, which was headlined by a luncheon at the Casino of Nations at which Borough President Joseph A. Palma, Mrs. L. A. Dreyfus and Mrs. Joseph M. Binder spoke. School groups from all boroughs of the city made free tours of the grounds.

We Would Blame Fate

This is the excellent foppery of the world, that, when we are sick in fortune (often the surfeit of our own behavior), we make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the moon, and the stars; as if we were villains by necessity.—Shakespeare.

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©NYWF

Masterpiece in Hole Collection

Hole Collection

'Landscape'

Painted by Jacob van Ruysdael and one of the paintings which has been presented to the University of California.

Moseley Denies Partisanship In Political Views

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, retired, continued his testimony today on Communist and anti-Communist trends before the House Committee on Un-American Activities by answering questions about previous correspondence with James E. Campbell, Army Reserve Captain of Owensboro, Ky., an earlier witness before the committee.

In connection with a letter which General Moseley said he had sent to Mr. Campbell Dec. 30, 1938, he was asked what he meant by predicting that Mr. Campbell would see "a housecleaning in two years."

Political Views

"I suppose," General Moseley rejoined, "that I was referring to the political situation as I hoped it would develop in 1940."

The General denied that he was partisan in his political belief.

"I have no feelings one way or another," he said. "I have been working for a change in policies in government, whether that change came from a Republican or a Democratic leadership."

General Moseley told the Committee he could not remember whether the Indiana State Republican Committee paid him for a speech he made at Indianapolis last December.

"I think they paid my expenses," he said.

Definite Answers Sought

"Surely you can give us a more definite answer," pressed Representative Arthur D. Healey, (D) of Massachusetts, Acting Chairman.

"I'm just using my own memory," General Moseley reminded the committee.

He testified the Sentinels of the Republic paid him a $100 honorarium and $86 expenses for a speech he made to that organization at Boston.

"I think I'm considerably out of pocket as a result of these speeches," the General said.

During yesterday's frequently turbulent session, General Moseley told the committee:

That a Jewish-led Communist revolution is about to overwhelm the country.

That the President should free the Army's hands so that it could combat Communism.

That Communists are plotting to change the existing form of government.

That the German-American Bund's sole mission is to "see to it that the Jews do not take over this country."

That Jews control many Communist groups in the United States.

General Moseley denied vehemently, however, that he harbors anti-Semitic prejudices.

"I'm for the patriotic Jew as much as I am for anyone," he said, "but I'm also just as much opposed to organized Jewry controlling this country."

Testimony was developed by the Committee to show that numerous self-styled patriotic organizations were seeking to have General Moseley assume their leadership and unite them in a campaign against Communism. He declared emphatically, however, that he had consistently declined such offers.

State Theater Planned By Finnish Sponsors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland — A new Finnish National Theater is projected here. Plans have been prepared by the well-known local architects, Märta Blomqvist, Yrjö Lindegren and Matti Lampén.

Provision is to be made for an audience of approximately 1,000.

What! No Politicians?

JOGGINS, Nova Scotia (AP)—Town Clerk Patrick is taking his problem to the Province's Department of Municipal Affairs. Twice he has called for nominations, but none have come forward to take the places of Mayor R. J. Melanson and members of town council whose terms have expired.

Hole Collection of Paintings Goes to University of California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—One of the foremost private collections of paintings in the United States, the Willits J. Hole Collection of masterpieces from nearly all the great artists of Europe, has been given to the University of California for permanent display on the Los Angeles campus.

Robert G. Sproul, University President, has set about to solve the problem of where to hand the unpriced collection; it is now in the gallery adjacent to the Hole home in Fremont Place here; there it will remain until a decision is reached. Unofficial reports indicate the paintings will be hung in the University's Library Building or in the yet-to-be built Fine Arts Building, part of the University development program as yet unfinanced.

The collection of approximately 50 canvases has been hailed as a University acquisition surpassed in national importance only by the Harkness Collection at Harvard University. The Hole Collection is known for its balanced character; it was assembled by the late pioneer resident of Los Angeles over a quarter of a century.

In his will, Mr. Hole directed that the collection be given to the public. His widow, who passed on recently, made provision to carry out his will in the form of a gift. The collection was bequeathed to her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel K. Rindge of this City. They were named trustees to carry out the wishes of the donors. The Rindges chose U. C. L. A.

Included among the painters are: Gainsborough, Romney, Constable, Laurence, Raeburn, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Turner, Holbein, Rembrandt, Ruysdael, Frans Hals, Hobbema, Cuyp, Rubens, Van Dyke, Corot, Claude Lorrain, Millet, Poussin, Watteau, Rousseau, Meissonier, Titian, Tintoretto, del Sarto, Reni, Rafael, Bellini, Botticelli, Correggio, Da Vinci, Murillo, Velasquez, El Greco, Goya, and Ribera.

Railway Horn Tells Engineer Of Conditions Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — A new system of train control which advises the locomotive engineer whether distant signals are at "caution" or "proceed" is being tried out by the London Midland and Scottish Railway on its London-Southend line. The system has already been adopted by the London and North Eastern Railway on its line between Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Known as the Hudd system, this is based on the principle of magnetic induction. A permanent and an electro-magnet laid in the center of the track and projecting about an inch above rail level induces—through an air gap—the necessary action in a receiver mounted on the locomotive. This receiver has a clearance of five inches above rail level.

The blowing of a horn in the engine cab for slightly more than a minute indicates to the engineer that the distant signal is "off." If the signal is "on" the horn continues to blow until cancelled by the driver.

A few seconds after the blowing of the horn, a progressive brake application begins and enables the train to be brought to a standstill at the home signal.

Landon Predicts G. O. P. Will Win, Doesn't Name Man

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Alfred M. Landon of Kansas predicted here a Republican victory in 1940 but declined to discuss Republican Presidential candidacies.

"If we once started discussing candidacies," he said during a brief stopover here, "we should have to call the whole roll. Everyone can see there is a definite Republican trend which will bring victory in 1940 and under those circumstances you never have much difficulty in getting a good candidate."

The 1936 Presidential nominee said he intends to attend an informal conference of New England Governors at Mount Mansfield, Vt., June 5, but did not expect to discuss with Vermont's Governor George D. Aiken any specific plans for consolidating liberal forces within the Republican Party.

Mr. Landon said his main purpose for the trip East was to give the commencement address at Boston University June 12.

Auto Sales Gain

During the first four months of 1939 United States and Canadian manufacturers sold 1,414,776 automobiles compared with a total of 906,475 in the corresponding period last year.

For June Weddings

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Dewey's Record As Prosecutor Aids 1940 Hopes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—The campaign to make Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, the Republican nominee for President in 1940 got a substantial impetus here yesterday in the annual report of Mr. Dewey's office for 1938, the racket-busting Prosecutor's first year in office. The report shows that of 3,253 cases prosecuted by Mr. Dewey and members of his staff in General Sessions, 79 per cent resulted in convictions or pleas of guilty by the defendants.

"So far as statistics are available, this is the highest percentage in the history of the office," the report says.

The record thus far surpasses that of William Travers Jerome, District Attorney from 1902 to 1909, whose annual reports showed that 66 per cent of convictions and guilty pleas was the best he could lay claim to.

William C. Dodge, Mr. Dewey's immediate predecessor, had a ratio of 65 per cent.

The report, prepared by Morris Schneider, Chief Clerk in the District Attorney's office, covers 14 pages and names several of the most outstanding cases handled by Mr. Dewey and his staff of 72 legal assistants, 150 clerks, stenographers and other employees, to all of whom it gives big credit, declaring that without their help the office could not have been conducted so efficiently.

No mention is made in the report of the James J. Hines case.

A comparative table contained in the report showing the number of convictions by Mr. Dewey and acquittals in 1938 and those by Mr. Dodge in 1937 shows that Mr. Dewey obtained 14 convictions for first degree murder, as against two by Mr. Dodge, while during the same period Mr. Dewey lost six cases which resulted in acquittals, as against six by Mr. Dodge.

Mr. Dewey had three convictions for second degree murder and no acquittals, while Mr. Dodge had two convictions and one acquittal.

Mr. Dewey got 19 convictions for manslaughter, with eight acquittals, as against 21 convictions by Mr. Dodge and 18 acquittals.

Grand larceny cases headed the list, with Mr. Dewey obtaining 67 convictions and losing 35 cases, while Mr. Dodge in 1937 got 54 convictions and lost 83 cases through acquittals.

On Dec. 31, 1938, the report shows, there were only 514 cases awaiting trial in General Sessions, as contrasted with 648 indictments pending on Dec. 1, 1937.

Eire State Defended

DUBLIN (AP)—The Eire Senate adopted by a vote of 28 to 9 May 31 a bill aimed at strengthening laws for suppressing activities, described as offenses against the State, of organizations like the illegal Irish Republican Army.

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Hopkins Engineers a Meeting Of Businessmen and President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—Unbeknownst to the watchdogs of the press—until a few hours before the event—Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, has rounded up eight top-flight American business leaders and is bringing them to the White House for dinner tonight.

This unprecedented affair is to give an opportunity for President Roosevelt and the business leaders to exchange frank comments in a pleasant atmosphere. The Chief Executive may not be able to dine with the businessmen as he had planned to do, but an after dinner conference is expected in any event—perhaps a bedside conference.

Symbolism in Meeting

If these plans go through, it won't be President Roosevelt at the bedside of American business, but vice versa, which is a note of symbolism not without its irony in the present laggard condition of the industrial indices!

Not for a long time has so leisured and favorably arranged a conference between President Roosevelt and American business taken place. Guests of the President tonight around a White House table at which Secretary Hopkins will probably preside (more symbolism?) will be:

W. A. Harriman, Chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Charles R. Hook, President, American Rolling Mill Company.

John D. Biggers, President, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company.

A. D. Whiteside, President, Dun and Bradstreet.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Directors of U. S. Steel Corporation.

J. F. Fogarty, President, the North American Company.

Carle C. Conway, Chairman, Continental Can Company.

Gano Dunn, President, J. T. White Engineering Corporation.

These men are all members of the Secretary of Commerce's Business Advisory Council. They more or less constitute the group of biggest businessmen who are friendly—or perhaps tolerant would be more accurate—toward the New Deal. They have all seen the President many times before; they have even trooped into his circular office and been lectured by him, although probably none of them is the famous businessman X who is always being scolded, exposed, and educated in the anecdotes the President tells in his speeches.

Hopeful Sign

That Secretary Hopkins should have brought together this group in Washington, for a private dinner with the President, is one of the biggest signs to date of a desire to improve relations between the Administration and business. It proves a persistent effort on the new Secretary's part to translate the viewpoint of the business community to the President and, very distinctly, vice versa. It begins to justify the analyses made of Mr. opkins' role as a Commerce Secretary who had the President's ear, and could smooth the relations with industry and finance. Now it remains to see what the outcome of this meeting will be.

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The Home Forum

First Voyage On A Boston Pond

THE STEAMER, A small one of the Messageries Maritimes, was making its slow way between Beyrouth and Smyrna, in the lee of the Island of Cyprus. An elderly lady, just come on deck, was speaking:

"Why, it's as smooth as the Public Garden pond!"

There is no knowing where a person may come across one of these children of Boston, whose first voyage was aboard a Swan Boat.

* * *

It is hard for the Boston children of today to believe that, once upon a time, the Public Garden was not there at all. Yet at that precise corner of Charles Street where they wait each morning for the policeman to pilot them across, their great-grandmothers may have stood and thrown pebbles into the "Back Bay." And, incidentally, it was along Charles Street that their grandmothers might have watched the first streetcar run by electricity, in Boston, make its halting way. Where those pebbles splashed is now the Garden. Though in many respects it is always the same, a change has lately come over it; the Garden has felt the effect of these untrammeled times. It used to be only in winter, when the turf was frozen too hard to be marked by footprints, that school children were emptied at recess onto the unyielding lawns, to play a game, which necessitated swooping in and out of the stone basins of the dry fountains, like a flock of swallows. Children today have never even seen the old signs: "Dogs are Not Allowed in this Garden"; "Keep Off the Grass."

Now children and dogs are free to race about when and where they please. Dogs, sent out with caretakers, have their own games, playing Tag with the pigeons. I do not know what the caretakers are paid to do; but, while they sit gossiping, the dogs owe their exercise and their slim figures to these unemployed pacemakers, whom their masters would never think of hiring. For the pigeons know how to play, too; they have their fun with their pursuers. At the last moment, one stroke of their wings, calculated with the nicety of long practice, carries them beyond the reach of the dogs' most frantic rushes.

* * *

The Garden is also a fine place for talking: for the nurses on their high-backed settees, screened by a windbreak of fir branches; and for the men raking leaves, who grumble over the difficulties of heaping them into piles. Do they know that Robert Frost said it first?

"Spades take up leaves
No better than spoons,
And bags full of leaves
Are light as balloons."

The Garden has changed, but not in its essentials. Children who have spent winter mornings playing near the empty flowerbeds, freshly covered from the cold with evergreen boughs, will never forget the scent of that wintry garden. No matter where they may be the rest of their lives, a whiff of damp loam, or that Christmas-tree smell, will carry them back.

And in the Garden spring is always the same, the best season of all, for then the Swan Boats are out. One fine day, through the young green of the willows, the children spy the great, white birds, so dear to their hearts. Moored near the bridge is a whole flock of the bulky creatures, spick and span from their recent repairs, waiting to begin their rounds until the hour when their patrons are released from school.

All proper Boston children know that the first journey round the pond each spring is a special occasion. They cannot just jump aboard as if it were an ordinary voyage. They must have a bunch of Mayflowers in one hand—the pinkest blossoms the man on the corner can find in his basket—and a hunk of maple-sugar in the other. Then, while they nibble and sniff, the big swan begins his slow tour of the pond, with two or three real swans swimming blandly in its train, round the fountain, through the cool, dark strip under the bridge, out into the sunshine again to circle the island. If an indulgent mother or nurse is along—somebody who does not mind if just this once their appetite for dinner is spoiled, she will see that the celebration is incomplete unless, after landing, they top off with some real strawberry ice-cream.

* * *

Older children, mostly boys, think well of the Common near by. They troop along the paths, laid out once upon a time by no more symmetrical surveyors than the straying feet of cows; past the spot where, in 1749, for the "Boston Society for Promoting Industry and Frugality, three hundred young spinsters turned their wheels on Boston Common." But their minds are on nothing more historic than the Frog Pond. After all, that has been there a good long while. No one ever troubled to rename it when a concrete bottom spoiled it for the frogs. And why should anyone bother? Every summer, its inmates fit the term: young creatures, splashing and darting, all arms and legs. These human tadpoles, of course, are clad in gayer colors: stripes and bright dyes that, in the world of nature, are hard to match. In winter, too, the Common belongs to these boys. It is only strangers to Boston that are unwary of these amphibions, then in their other element, who come coasting down the snowy hillside from the monument, the rays of the sinking sun in their eyes; and caring not a bit if their track cleaves the footpaths, and the people who may be afoot on them. Through long decades, pedestrians crossing the snowy Common have learned to be spry.

Beyond the green or icy zone of the Common and the Garden, lies another Boston, vaguely referred to as "Down Town." But, while there is open water to splash in or snow to slide on, it is in the Common or the Garden that you will find the children of Boston.

P. R.

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"THE TOWPATH NEAR THE HAGUE": *A Painting by J. B. Jongkind*

WHOEVER THINKS OF Holland usually in imagination sees windmills. Nowadays machinery has superseded wind-power, and consequently windmills have become superfluous except as objects of beauty and interest. Holland is, however, going to great trouble and expense to preserve the few windmills still left.

In Jongkind's time—he was born in 1819—there were still many windmills, and therefore they often appeared in his pictures. Jongkind chose, nearly always, the Dutch landscape as his subject. Although he lived the greater part of his life in France, Dutch landscape was so much a part of his consciousness that he never tired of painting it. And how exquisitely he did it! Sometimes his pictures were vivacious and full of color, sometimes they were dreamy and melancholy, but always they were full of vitality.

It was while living at Rotterdam that Jongkind gained his knowledge of boats. While roaming about the harbor, he sketched and made water-colors of all he saw. He knew the whole district round Rotterdam and north of the city, and again and again he was struck by the many nuances of color. The variability of the climate afforded the artist little time to observe at leisure the effects of light and color. But his work was the more exciting on that account. This is what has made Jongkind's *oeuvre* so lively and attractive.

"The Towpath near The Hague" is dated 1858. The slightly hazy atmosphere of the picture is typical of polder landscape, and Jongkind has painted it most delicately. It is a pleasant record of what has been, for the town has now spread and taken possession of this land. Nevertheless, there still remain a few such corners throughout the country, and the artist can still open our eyes to the beauty of a windmill standing in polderlands.

Dandelions

Those tufts of bitter leaves that held
Bright discs of gold, like suns and moons,
Now hold at leash on thin green ropes
A host of silver-frail balloons.

LEONA AMES HILL

Pretty Pictures Are Everywhere

RAIN MAKES THE landscape exciting.

Towards evening of a wet day the sun found a place to shine through the black clouds, and it shone with such an intense glow that everything was weirdly lighted. A dark amber color on trees and earth and rocks. A wash of clear sky in the east was blue-green, like the background in some old oil painting. As I looked a double rainbow formed across the sky. Later the western mountains were black, and all the sky was dark except a broad swath above the black mountains. It was like a bright river, and soon pale stars shone in that clear light, like little ships floating down the river of sky.

I see pretty pictures everywhere now. Noel and Sheepie resting on the young grass, very white on its greenness, the sunlight golden on their heads. It is a picture to be labeled "Spring." When Noel was a lamb she used to stand and nibble blossoms from a little honeysuckle bush, which has always been a symbolic picture of spring to me. I can see her yet, so tiny and pink and white; I can smell the honeysuckle blossoms.—From "Brown Hills," by JUDY VAN DER VEER. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Symbol of Norway

AS THE EYE glances over a map of the coasts of Norway, can the imagination fail to marvel at their fantastic indentations and serrated edges, like a granite lace, against which the surges of the North Sea roar incessantly? Who has not dreamed of the majestic sights ever to be seen on those beachless shores, of that multitude of creeks and inlets and little bays, no two of them alike, yet all trackless abysses? We may almost fancy that Nature took pleasure in recording by ineffaceable hieroglyphics the symbol of Norwegian life, bestowing on these coasts the conformation of a fish's spine, fishery being the staple commerce of the country, and well-nigh the only means of living of the hardy men who cling like tufts of lichen to the arid cliffs. . . . Thanks to perils devoid of glory, to year-long snows which clothe the Norway peaks and guard them from profaning foot of traveller, these sublime beauties are virgin still. . . .

If one of these inlets, mere fissures to the eyes of the eider-ducks, is wide enough for the sea not to freeze between the prison-walls of rock against which it surges, the country-people call the little bay a *fiora*, —a word which geographers of every nation have adopted into their respective languages. Though a certain resemblance exists among all these fiords, each has its own characteristics. The sea has everywhere forced its way as through a breach, yet the rocks about each fissure are diversely rent, and their tumultuous precipices defy the rules of geometric law. Here the scarp is dentelled like a saw; there the narrow ledges barely allow the snow to lodge or the noble crests of the Northern pines to spread themselves; farther on, some convulsion of Nature may have rounded a coquettish curve into a lovely valley flanked in rising terraces with black-plumed pines. Truly we are tempted to call this land the Switzerland of Ocean.—From "Seraphita," by HONORÉ DE BALZAC.

"The Prince of Peace"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SEVERAL CENTURIES before the advent of Christ Jesus, the prophet Isaiah foretold the appearing of a universal Saviour. He said (Isaiah 9:6, 7): "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end."

The teachings of Christ Jesus revealed to mankind the kingdom of God, of Love; they unfolded the kingdom of spiritual thinking, wherein one can exert God-given dominion over every belief in sin, disease, inharmony, death. Through his spiritual understanding, his love and wisdom, Jesus proved to mankind that God, the Father, is ever present to meet every human need. He demonstrated the truth that the only man—the spiritual man—is God's perfect child, His idea. Jesus so clearly manifested the Christ, Truth, "The Prince of Peace," that Christian healing was practiced by his followers for two or three centuries after his ascension. One of the messages left to us by the great Metaphysician is this comforting assurance (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

In this age, the truth has been revealed through the spiritual-mindedness of Mary Baker Eddy, and she has given to us, in a practical, demonstrable form, the positive rules whereby to achieve lasting health, peace, freedom. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says (p. 264), "Spiritual living and blessedness are the only evidences, by which we can recognize true existence and feel the unspeakable peace which comes from an all-absorbing spiritual love." This divine sense of life, of peace, health, harmony, prosperity, appears to us as we emerge from the mist of false material thinking, and realize the allness of God, divine Mind, Love, Truth, Life. The teachings of Christian Science enable us to obey Christ Jesus' command "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

Fear, disease, discontent, suspicion, agitation appear because of material thinking, because of an untrue material sense of existence. The way to overcome the false thoughts which produce strife, turmoil, unrest, is to understand that man is today and forever the image and likeness of God, Love. As one recognizes his brother as God's child, one prepares his thinking for the reception of that peace which comes through the understanding of the life and teachings of Christ Jesus.

God's harmonious government of His perfect creation is forever established. It is a profitable mental activity to realize the omnipotence, omniscience, omnipresence of God, Truth. The enlightened understanding that God, Love, Mind, is forever governing man and the universe, assuredly opens the way for an enlightened, true sense of peace, prosperity, health, brotherly love, justice.

To realize the truth that home, office, business, government are under the eternal law of Love brings peace and security. It is one's own thinking that must be watched and guarded. Half an hour devoted to spiritual thinking, followed by hours of false material thinking, cannot be expected to result in any great spiritual fruitage. In mathematical computations, many hours of work, according to the rules of mathematics, followed by one moment of carelessness, will result in an incorrect answer. It will then be necessary to uncover the error and correct it, before the solution to the problem is found.

Christian Science teaches that God and His ideas are the only realities. It uncovers the error of belief in evil as real. Spiritual truths are revealed through the understanding that God is the only creator, and that man and the universe are wholly spiritual. Thus, when the allness of God, good, is understood, the belief in evil is cast out of our consciousness, is refused, discredited, destroyed.

In the book of Revelation, John foretells the vanquishment of all the false claims with which mortal belief would bind mankind. He writes (Revelation 12:7, 8), "Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven." Holding in thought the false picture of man as sinning, sick, evil, material, one accepts a false model. Holding in individual consciousness the image of spiritual man, the only man, hence forever perfect, loving, harmonious, peaceable, just, one aids in bringing this true likeness into universal human consciousness. This righteous thinking is potent to overcome the illusion that evil has place, person, presence, or power.

Christ, Truth, the Saviour, is present with men. The assurance that "of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end" brings comfort and joy into our experience. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 264), "When we learn the way in Christian Science and recognize man's spiritual being, we shall behold and understand God's creation,—all the glories of earth and heaven and man."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Fredsfyrsten"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

ADSKILLIGE ÅRHUNDRER før Kristi Jesu komme forutsa profeten Esaias at en universal Frelser vilde fremstå. Han sa (Esaias 9:6, 7): "Et barn er oss født, en sønn er oss gitt, og herredømmet er på hans skulder, og han kalles under, rådgiver, veldig Gud, evig fader, fredsfyrste. Så skal herredømmet bli stort og freden bli uten ende."

Kristi Jesu lære åpenbarte Guds, Kjærlighetens, rike for menneskene; den utfoldet den åndelige tenknings rike, i hvilket vi kan utøve det herredømme Gud har gitt oss over enhver tro på synd, sykdom, disharmoni, død. Gjennem sin åndelige forståelse, sin kjærlighet og visdom beviste Jesus for menneskeheten at Gud, Faderen, alltid er nærværende og stiller ethvert menneskelig behov. Han gav bevis på den sannhet at det eneste menneske—det åndelige menneske—er Guds fullkomne barn, Hans idé. Jesus gav så klart uttrykk for Kristus, Sannheten, "fredsfyrsten", at kristen helbredelse blev utøvd av hans efterfølgere i to eller tre århundrer efter hans himmelfart. Ett av de budskap den store Metafysiker efterlot oss, er den trostende forsikring (Johannes 14:27): "Fred efterlater jeg eder, min fred gir jeg eder; ikke som verden gir, gir jeg eder. Eders hjerte forferdes ikke og reddes ikke!"

I vår tid er sannheten blitt åpenbaret gjennem Mary Baker Eddys åndelighet, og hun har i en praktisk, bevislig form gitt oss bestemte regler for opnåelse av varig sundhet, fred og frihet. I sin lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* sier hun (s. 264): "Åndelig liv og lykksalighet er det eneste vidnesbyrd, hvorved vi kan erkjenne sann tilværelse og føle den usigelige fred som kommer av en altomfattende åndelig kjærlighet." Denne guddommelige opfatning av liv, av fred, sundhet, harmoni og fremgang, kommer til oss når vi hever oss op over den falske materielle tenknings tåke og klart forstår at Gud, det guddommelige Sinn, Kjærlighet, Sannhet, Liv, er alt. Kristen Videnskaps lære setter oss i stand til å adlyde Kristi Jesu befaling: "Eders hjerte forferdes ikke og reddes ikke!"

Frykt, sykdom, utilfredshet, mistanke, ophisselse innfinner sig på grunn av materiell tenkning, på grunn av en usann materiell opfatning av tilværelsen. Vi kan overvinne de falske tanker som frembringer strid, ufred, uro, ved å forstå at mennesket idag og i all evighet er Guds, Kjærlighetens, billede og lignelse. I samme forhold som et menneske erkjenner sin bror som Guds barn, gjor det sin tenkning mottagelig for den fred som kommer gjennem forståelsen av Kristi Jesu liv og lære.

At Gud harmonisk styrer Sin fullkomne skapelse, er en evig kjensgjerning. Det er en nyttig mental beskjeftigelse å holde klart frem for sig Guds, Sannhetens, allmakt, allvitenhet, allestedsnærværelse. Den oplyste forståelse av at Gud, Kjærlighet, Sinn, til alle tider styrer mennesket og universet, kan ikke undgå å bane veien for en oplyst, sann opfatning av fred, fremgang, sundhet, broderkjærlighet, rettferdighet.

Erkjennelsen av den sannhet at hjem, kontor, forretning, regjering er underlagt Kjærlighetens evige lov, bringer fred og sikkerhet. Det er vår egen tenkning vi må gi akt på og stå vakt om. Vi kan ikke vente at en halv time viet til åndelig tenkning efterfulgt av mange timers falsk materiell tenkning skal bære nogen rik åndelig frukt. Ved matematiske utregninger vil ifølge matematikkens regler mange timers arbeide efterfulgt av ett øieblikks skjødesløshet resultere i et uriktig svar. Det vil da være nødvendig å opdage feilen og rette på den, før problemets løsning finnes.

Kristen Videnskap lærer at Gud og Hans idéer er de eneste virkeligheter. Den viser at det er en villfarelse å tro at det onde er virkelig. Andelige sannheter åpenbares gjennem forståelsen av at Gud er den eneste skaper, og at mennesket og universet er helt ut åndelige. Når således Guds, det godes, allhet blir forstått, kastes troen på det onde ut av vår bevissthet, avvises, benektes og tilintetgjøres.

I Åpenbaringens bok forutsier Johannes overvinnelsen av alle de falske påstander med hvilke den dødelige antagelse søker å binde menneskeheten. Han skriver (Åpenbaringen 12:7, 8): "Mikael og hans engler tok til å stride mot dragen, og dragen stred, og dens engler. Men de maktet det ikke, heller ikke blev deres sted mere funnet i himmelen." Når vi i vår tanke holder frem for oss det falske billede av mennesket som syndig, sykt, ondt og materielt, godtar vi et falskt forbillede. Når vi i vår individuelle bevissthet holder frem for oss billedet av det åndelige menneske, det eneste menneske, og derfor ser mennesket som til alle tider fullkomment, kjærlig, harmonisk, fredelig, rettferdig, hjelper vi til med å bringe denne sanne lignelse inn i den universelle menneskelige bevissthet. Denne rette tenkning har makt til å overvinne den illusjon at det onde er en person, har noget sted, noget nærvær eller nogen makt.

Kristus, Sannheten, Frelseren, er nærværende hos menneskene. Den forsikring at hans herredømme skal "bli stort og freden bli uten ende", bringer trost og glede inn i vårt liv og virke. Mrs. Eddy sier (*Science and Health*, s. 264): "Når vi lærer å forstå veien i Kristen Videnskap og erkjenner menneskets åndelige tilværelse, vil vi se og forstå Guds skapelse—alle jordens og himmelens og menneskets herligheter."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Excursion to a Manor in a Welsh Valley

OUR WAY LAY northward up the winding, wooded combes first of the Gwili and then of the Duad rivers, and I was immediately struck by the resemblance of the countryside to that of Devon. The valley of the Gwili is exactly like Fingle Gorge, with gray, misty trees springing out of a steep hillside of brown bracken from which I expected to see stags steal down to the water. The roads had the same high-banked hedges, green with moss and ferns, yellow with primroses and celandines, with high elms and beeches growing on top, and hedges so high that I felt as if I were going through a never-ending bright tunnel of green and pale gold. There were the same white cob cottages with squat chimneys curtailed like the funnels of the big express engines, the same cottage-garden walls a riot of stonecrop and daffodils. . . . We came to Aberayron, a gray harbor with a beach apparently composed of lumps of coal and coaldust, and then turned south to New Quay, which lies at the foot of a long gully. Halfway down this valley the driver stopped and led me to a four-square, whitewashed house of great age in a sunny dell on the banks of a stream. He beat on the ancient wooden door in vain. I peered through a window and caught a glimpse of a room entirely paneled; of very old furniture; and of a portrait surely by a great master. Two women, one of them carrying a nine-months' old baby in her arms, appeared mysteriously at the top of the drive.

"You'll forgive me if I speak to them in Welsh," said the driver. He addressed every one we spoke to for two days in that tongue. Then followed a long but hauntingly beautiful dialogue.

We entered the house. In the stone-flagged hall, which had that elusive smell that one only gets in the very oldest houses, there was a polished oak staircase wide enough to hold a coach-and-four. The elder of the two women spoke to me in English. "It was here that the King passed me by. He saluted me as he passed. It was a gray day and very early in the morning. It was probably my imagination."

"What king?" I foolishly asked.

She looked at me in surprise. "Henry the Seventh," she said, "I'll show you his room and bed. He slept here on his way to Bosworth."

In a tiny, green, paneled room upstairs I looked on the framework of the royal bed and at a notice in Welsh on the wall which they translated for me. In 1485 the then owner, Eimon ap Dafydd Lloyd, entertained Henry Richmond on his way from Milford Haven to encounter Richard III. Major Evans, the present owner, is no less hospitable, for I was allowed to roam more or less at will through powder-closets and long disused attics with floors that sloped like hammocks, and floors with great black holes in them, rooms with finely decorated ceilings and newly-scraped, ancient panels. On the walls hung portraits by Lely and prints by Hogarth. Marrows hung from the rafters in the huge kitchen, and there were bottle-fed white lambs in the byre. The garden was a mass of hyacinths and the wood a blaze of daffodils which the younger woman started picking for me.

"And the name of the house?" I asked.

"Wern," said the elder woman. "It's the name of a tree. That one."

She pointed to one with what we call lambs' tails hanging from it. Not one of us could get the English name for it. I exhausted my slender stock. I still don't know what it was.—S. P. B. MAIS, in "The Unknown Island." (New York: Putnam.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1939

Housing Project Pushed As Public Hearing Opens

About 300 people, sharply divided over the issue of Federal Housing, crowded into Faneuil Hall this afternoon as the City Council held a public hearing to ascertain public sentiment toward an extension of the housing program under the Boston Housing Authority.

The hearing to ascertain the public's views on housing was approved by the Council last week on an order introduced by Councilors Perlie Dyar Chase and Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., both Republicans and both openly opposed to public housing programs.

With Councilor Wilson as Chairman, the hearing was called to order shortly after 1 p. m.

Roxbury Site Taken

Possibly anticipating latent opposition aroused anew by today's hearing, the Boston Housing Authority late yesterday afternoon took by eminent domain the last of the four sites on which housing units will be built. This was an area of 18 acres (or about seven blocks) in the Mission Hill District of Roxbury. It is bounded by Parker, Ward, St. Alphonsus and Smith Streets.

The taking of the Roxbury site by eminent domain is the same policy that the local housing authority adopted on the sites at Charlestown, South Boston and the South End. This procedure does not deprive residents of proper compensation for their properties, but allays speculation and expedites the work of clearing titles to the sites for the new low-cost buildings, authorities explained.

By the taking in Roxbury yesterday, all announced projects are now under way. Chairman John A. Breen has advised the City Council that more projects are planned for Boston but indicated that these will not be undertaken until the present projects are approaching completion.

Preliminary Move

Consequently the City Council's hearing today is interpreted by observers at City Hall as a move preliminary to a later attempt to forestall these future projects. Councilor Wilson, in a radio address last night, urged the public to attend today's hearing and described housing as a "Frankenstein which will destroy the financial structure of Boston."

The 2,500 residents of the Mission Hill district in Roxbury where the fourth project is located have been asked to vacate their 822 homes within 30 days, as has been the rule of procedure in the other areas. No one, however, will be moved by the local authority until new quarters have been found. An office to assist persons on the Roxbury site to find new homes has been established at 136 Longwood Avenue, open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Approximately 18 acres, exclusive of streets, are involved in the Roxbury taking. The following official statistics describe this area:

Number of structures	328
Number of dwelling units	822
Approximate number of families to be moved	685
Average shelter rent now being paid*	$16.58
Approximate number of persons to be moved	2,500
Percentage of dwelling units without toilet	8.5%
Percentage of dwelling units without bath	58%

*Shelter rent is defined as the bare cost of monthly rent, exclusive of all utility charges for water, light, gas, etc.

Area Taken Over by Boston Housing Authority

By a Staff Photographer

Site for the Mission Hill Housing Project in Roxbury.

Ship Strike Perils 4,000 Jobs

More than 4,000 employees and 14 ships of Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., will be idle tomorrow unless negotiations between the company and the seafarers International Union of North America —which called a strike of 1,080 unlicensed ship employees last week—are unexpectedly successful today. The company announced this morning that for reasons of economy it will be forced to lay off 3,000 shore employees at its Boston headquarters and branch offices, and at New York; Norfolk; Richmond, Va.; Portland, Maine; Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; and Saint John, New Brunswick. Skeleton forces will be retained.

Passenger reservations were cancelled and freight offices ceased to accept shipments when the strike began last week.

Mail to Nova Scotia

Mail, passengers and freight for Yarmouth and other points in western Nova Scotia, is being carried by rail to Saint John, N. B., and by the Canadian Pacific Railway's steamer Princess Helene to Digby, N. S. Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., has been operating the Boston and Yarmouth service —earlier operated by Canadian interests—for some years.

Today's negotiations were taking place in New York. John Mogan, local agent of the union, was attending the meeting, as was the United States Department of Labor Conciliator William C. Liller. It was understood by local union men that the company has indicated that it cannot meet demands for wage increases of from $10 to $15 a month for stewards, deckhands and engine room personnel, and for overtime adjustments. The concern's annual reports have shown losses for several years now, although the figure for 1938 showed a marked improvement and prospects this year were bright—with the World's Fair promising to exert a very beneficial effect.

Service to New York

With the Fall River Line going out of business as a result of a strike about two years ago, the Eastern Steamship Lines and the Colonial Line from Providence offered the only daily steamship service between New England and New York. The Savannah Line maintains a thrice-weekly service via the Cape Cod Canal, between Boston and New York.

Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association,—which like the Seafarers International Union, is an A. F. of L. affiliate—complained today that the Seafarers union had not taken the welfare of the men of his group into consideration in striking in support of their demands. About 3,000 longshoremen will lose work on account of the strike, he declared, adding that last year the longshoremen did consider the effect of their demands on members of shipboard workers unions.

"My men will lose their work, and they have nothing to say about the strike," said Mr. Ryan. "I believe the union should make every effort to reach an agreement before they cripple an industry that is already sick."

Fishing Boats Tied Up

Nearly two dozen fishing vessels remained tied up in Boston today as a result of another strike involving General Seafoods Corporation and the Seafood Workers' Joint Council. Objectives of the strikers included increases in pay of from two to five cents an hour and time and half for overtime with double pay for Sundays and holidays.

In the strike of men of the Coastwise Longshoremen's Union of the International Longshoremen's Union an agreement was reached with the Southern Pacific-Morgan Line and the Moremack Gulf Lines yesterday and with the Pan Atlantic Line this morning, it was understood. The union sought agreement upon the use of 21 men to a gang and eight men to a hatch. The Lykes Bros. Coastwise Line has conceded the first point but not the second. At present no vessel of this line is in Boston Harbor.

Whaling Vessel Sought for State

New Bedford's century-old whaling ship, the Charles W. Morgan, would be removed from its present resting place on the estate of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green by the Department of Public Works, under a measure heard before the Ways and Means Committee today.

Representative Philip Barnet (R) of New Bedford, asked the Committee to approve the D. P. W.'s taking over the veteran vessel, which was not improved by the hurricane and which has been lying uncared for on the Green estate at Dartmouth, since the Colonel's passing. During his lifetime, Colonel Green paid for the upkeep of the Charles W. Morgan.

Representative Barnet pointed out that the old whaler is the only ship of its kind on the Atlantic seaboard today.

Budget Passage Appears Assured

Passage of Massachusetts' first biennial budget totaling $187,600,000 appeared almost certain today with the announcement of the President of the Senate, Joseph R. Cotton, Republican from Lexington.

Following an hour-long caucus this morning of Republican members of the Senate, Senator Cotton said there was a substantial agreement for them to follow along with the budget recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee. He said that the caucus planned to conclude deliberation of the budget this week. It is expected that it will reach a third reading today.

Senator Cotton said there was considerable sentiment to cut the $8,500 additional appropriation that was given to the Attorney General by the House.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight with lowest temperatures in the middle 50's; moderate northeasterly winds.

Central New England on Saturday: Some indication of showers, becoming warmer.

Maine: Fair and slightly cooler on the south coast tonight; Friday fair and colder on the coast.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Friday, cooler in south portion tonight and in southeast portion Friday.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler in east portion tonight; Friday fair, cooler in southeast portion.

Connecticut: Cloudy tonight preceded by showers on the coast; Friday fair, not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight, Friday fair and slightly cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to northeast winds over north portion and moderate to fresh northeast winds over south portion. Weather fair over north and cloudy over south portion tonight and Friday preceded by showers over extreme south portion tonight.

Cranberry Bogs: Possibility of frost tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	82	New Orleans	74	84
Bermuda	76	84	New York	70	92
Chicago	70	92	Norfolk	74	92
Denver	52	80	Philadelphia	78	94
Helena	50	62	St. Louis	68	88
Kansas City	72	92	San Francisco	50	64
Los Angeles	60	70	Washington	74	94
Miami	80	86			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 1.
B—Maximum, May 31.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:46 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Friday, 12:21 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:43 p. m.

Bills Aim to Tax Insurance Issued By Savings Banks

About as rare as an employee asking for a decrease in his wages is it for taxpayers to lend their support to legislation designed to increase taxation. But that is exactly what happened today at the State House.

Two bills were filed for the purposes of taxing life insurance issued by savings banks on the same scale that policies issued by regular life insurance companies are taxed. One such measure was filed by Representative Philip Sherman, Republican, of Somerville, and the other by John P. White, Republican, of Boston, together with Joseph A. Hines, Republican, of Whitefield.

The bills are similar in intent. They specify that savings bank life insurance be taxed at the rate of one-quarter of one per cent on net value of all policies in force at the end of the fiscal year. All three of the Representatives are members of the Special Commission established last year to investigate this problem. Of all the questions studied by the commission, the taxation discrepancy was the only one on which legislation was recommended.

John W. Downs, representing the Massachusetts Insurance Federation, was one of those appearing in favor of the bills. James B. Brown, representing the savings banks life insurance group, was another who supported the measures. It was pointed out by several who favored the legislation that the reason why this taxation question has not arisen before is that savings banks are taxed under banking laws instead of insurance laws, even though the savings banks may sell life insurance. It is this discrepancy between the two groups, both of which sell insurance, that has led to criticism of the tax differential as unfair—a fact admitted freely by both groups.

Judd Dewey, Deputy Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, said that the trustees of the General Insurance Guarantee Fund were strongly in favor of the legislation as proposed in the bills filed today. He pointed out that this will increase the tax income from insurance sources from $49,801 in 1938 to $60,794 in 1939—an increase of over $10,000. He also noted that the ability of savings bank life insurance to pay higher taxes is evidenced by the fact that over $1,000,000 in dividends will be paid to its policy holders this year.

Another bill, filed by Representative Sherman for the purpose of reorganizing the Savings Bank Life Insurance Department, was recently declined by the Legislature's Committee on Rules.

To Serve Red Cross

Announcement has been made by Lawrence Coolidge, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter Red Cross Roll Call, that Thomas D. Cabot has been appointed Chairman of the Special Gifts Division for the November membership appeal. Mr. Cabot is Treasurer and General Manager of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., and is a director of the First National Bank of Boston, the United Fruit Company, the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, and other corporations.

G O P's Townsend Champions Stick to Guns in Vote on Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—Despite the popularity of old-age pensions in last fall's election campaign, only seven of New England's 29 members of the House of Representatives voted for the Townsend old-age pension bill when it came to a vote today.

The seven who voted for the measure were all Republicans. Fifteen other Republicans recorded themselves against the measure, while six of the seven Democrats in the New England delegation opposed the bill and the seventh was absent.

The Representatives favoring the Townsend bill included the entire Maine delegation—James C. Oliver, Clyde H. Smith and Ralph O. Brewster. This was the only State delegation in New England entirely favoring the measure.

Others who voted for the measure were: Charles R. Clason and Pehr G. Holmes of Massachusetts; Arthur B. Jenks of New Hampshire, and Charles F. Risk of Rhode Island.

The remaining members of the New England contingent opposed the bill, except James A. Shapley (D) of Connecticut, who was absent.

Interest here was especially keen in the action of Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, dean of New England Republicans and ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Treadway promised Townsendites last fall he would work for consideration of the measure, but did not promise to support it.

Today, Mr. Treadway announced he was opposed to the bill and moved to recommit it. His motion was defeated by a loud chorus of noes.

Those who subsequently voted against the measure itself were:

Massachusetts—Mr. Treadway, Edith N. Rogers (R), Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R), Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), Robert Luce (R), Charles L. Gifford (R), George Holden Tinkham (R), George J. Bates (R), Joseph E. Casey (D), John W. McCormack (D), Thomas A. Flaherty (D), Lawrence J. Connery (D), Arthur D. Healey (D).

New Hampshire—Foster Stearns (R).

Vermont—Charles A. Plumley (R).

Rhode Island—Harry Sandager (R).

Connecticut—William J. Miller (R), Thomas R. Ball (R), Albert E. Austin (R), J. Joseph Smith (D).

Boston Has New Research Head

Leo T. Foster, a school teacher who once gave Mayor Tobin a few lessons in taxation and accounting, came to City Hall today to take up a position in which he may be able to do much to keep municipal taxes from going higher and simultaneously improve municipal administrative methods.

With no formalities other than posing for news photographs, Mr. Foster accepted from the Mayor the position of Director of the Municipal Survey Committee and went to work this morning.

The post has been unfilled for 11 months, the vacancy having been caused when Richard Whitcomb resigned last June to enter the Republican primary for Governor. Mr. Whitcomb had held the post for five months before entering politics.

Interviewed Several

Since that time Mayor Tobin has interviewed several for the position in vain. Throughout the period that the Survey Committee was without a director, civic organizations repeatedly urged the Mayor to appoint a successor. Such a step, they said, would give the impetus necessary to introducing economy and efficiency in various branches of the City Service.

Like Mr. Whitcomb, Mr. Foster has been given carte blanche by the Mayor at City Hall to administer departmental improvements wherever possible. He will work closely with the Mayor but he will also have the freedom to delve into any departments as the occasion demands. As the Mayor's chief adviser, Mr. Foster will have all departments and administrators at his disposal.

Mr. Foster expects to be engaged in his new work for at least two years. Recently he was given a two-year leave of absence by the School Committee from his post as headmaster of the Jeremiah E. Burke High School.

Taxation Authority

Mr. Foster comes equipped for work as an authority on taxation. He has spent nearly 20 years as a teacher in taxation and accounting in Boston high schools, has taught these subjects for several years in evening schools and colleges and has been a private tax consultant as well. Mayor Tobin was a member of one of his classes at Boston College several years ago.

The Mayor calls Mr. Foster "one of the most brilliant men in the School Department . . . a practical business man . . . and one of the best tax experts in the United States." He is described by the Chamber of Commerce as a man "well equipped to perform his task creditably."

Mr. Foster was born in Leominster, Mass., in 1888. He holds degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Holy Cross. During the war he was connected with the Wright Martin Aircraft Corporation in New Jersey, after which he served for two years as a U. S. Internal Revenue Agent in Washington.

In 1921 he resigned to accept a position in the Boston public schools, assuming his present seat as headmaster of the Jeremiah E. Burke High School in 1934. He is a tax consultant for Charles F. Rittenhouse Company and a registered C. P. A. in Massachusetts and New York. Mr. Foster lives with his wife at 7 Realton Road, West Roxbury. They have two grown children, Catherine and Richard.

Using President's Idea

WASHINGTON (AP)—John W. Hanes, Undersecretary, was the first Treasury employee fingerprinted by the Secret Service under the President's recent suggestion that all Governmental employees have their prints on file.

Atlantic Ave. 'L' Demolition Talks Held With Mayor

Steps to encourage legislation empowering the City of Boston to take over and tear down the Atlantic Avenue division of the "El" —where service was permanently discontinued last October—were discussed today by Mayor Tobin and the Committee on Traffic of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Tomorrow a second conference will be held in the Mayor's office, to which the Board of Directors of the Boston Elevated have been invited.

Legislation now in committee at the State House would give the City authority to purchase the Atlantic Avenue structure for a consideration. It was learned that the Mayor wishes to buy the structure for one dollar. It would then be sold for junk and presumably its demolition would be carried out by the purchaser at no cost to te City.

No recommendations will be made by the legislative committee, it is understood, until after the Mayor has reached an agreement with the Elevated directors upon terms by which the structure may be taken over by the City.

Those representing the Chamber of Commerce at the conference today in the Mayor's office included Eliot Wadsworth, President; Melville D. Liming, Secretary, and Charles T. Coyle and Edward Dana, President of the Boston Elevated and a member of the Chamber's Traffic Committee.

Work on Squalus Satisfies Cole

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 1 (AP) — Asserting he was satisfied with the progress of salvage work on the sunken submarine Squalus, Rear Admiral C. W. Cole said today it was important that the public realize "this necessarily is a slow, tedious task."

In charge of the work since the Squalus sank over a week ago, the Admiral declared the work was proceeding according to routine, with efforts now underway to blow out 600 tons of water from the water-filled aft compartments which contain the 26 bodies.

The forward sections of the submersible already have been placed under air pressure and when buoyancy is induced into the remainder of the craft pontoons will be brought out for the actual raising process.

Vacation Clubs Pay $2,752,437

Mutual savings banks of Massachusetts today paid $2,752,437 to 63,486 vacation club savers—a record for the period since 1930 and possibly since the beginning of the movement. The clubs range from 50 cents a week, providing $25 in a year, to $5 a week, which totals $250. Since many club savers fall down here and there on payments, the Massachusetts Savings Banks Association estimates an average accumulation per club member of $45. Some banks have given vacation clubs a Grover Whalen twist this year by dubbing them World's Fair Clubs.

Revised State Tax Plan Presented by Saltonstall

A new revenue program to raise $50,625,000 during 1939-40—$22,025,000 in 1939—and—$28,600,000 in 1940—was recommended to the Legislature by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to reduce sharply the State budget deficit and in effect to eliminate the State tax on cities and towns.

Pointing out the necessity of aiding overburdened real estate, the Governor proposed 10 definite means to increase existing taxes and to establish new taxes.

Details of Plan

The Governor's tax program called for:

1. An increase in the tax on business income from 1½ per cent to 2½ per cent in 1939 and 1½ to 2 per cent in 1940, with the revenue for 1939 estimated at $3,500,000 and for 1940 at $1,750,000.

2. Removal of all exemptions from the income tax on business income of persons having a net income from all sources of more than $5,000. Estimated revenue, $750,000 for 1939 and for 1940.

3. Reduction of present exemption on income tax for a single man from $2,000 to $1,400 and for a married man from $2,500 to $1,900. No revenue estimated for 1939; $4,000,000 for 1940.

4. Continuance of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes. Estimated revenue, $4,000,000 for 1939 and 1940.

5. Increase in the surtax on interest and dividends from 10 per cent to 20 per cent in 1939 and to 15 per cent in 1940. Estimated revenue, 1939, $1,800,000; 1940, $900,000.

6. Increase in inheritance taxes to produce $225,000 in 1939 and $450,000 in 1940.

7. A 2-cent cigarette tax to produce $3,000,000 in 1939 and $7,000,000 in 1940.

8. Increase State's share from dog-racing receipts to provide $750,000 each in 1939 and 1940.

9. A $1,000,000 increase in liquor taxes in 1939 and a $2,000,000 increase in 1940.

10. A 2-cent per gallon increase in the gasoline tax for 1939 and a 1-cent increase in 1940. Estimated revenue, $7,000,000 for each year.

Called Emergency

The Governor asked the Legislature to pass the tax measures so that they become effective not later than July 1, 1939. He also pointed out this was an emergency program to be effective until July 1, 1941, which would give the Legislature sufficient time to give careful consideration to the subject of taxes after that period.

Under the program submitted today the Governor pointed out that the 1939 budget deficit of $30,500,000 would be reduced to $14,975,000 and that the use of $2,500,000 from the $5,000,000 inheritance tax on the Col. Edward H. R. Green estate would cut the State tax to $12,975,000 in 1939. By similar figuring, the Governor revealed the 1940 State tax on cities and towns would be $7,900,000. However, the picture for the cities and towns was given a more hopeful hue when the Governor pointed out that the already approved distribution of $9,600,000 from the highway fund to the cities and towns annually in 1939 and 1940, plus the Governor's proposed additional distribution to the cities and towns of $7,000,000 annually, through the proposed increased gasoline tax, would result in the cities and towns receiving from the State in highway revenue, more than they must pay in State tax.

In fact, the Governor pointed out under the proposed program cities and towns would receive $3,625,000 more than they would pay in State tax in 1939 and $8,700,000 more than the State tax in 1940.

Opposition to Program

Despite this bright picture the Governor's tax program is certain to experience rough passage in the Legislature, various members of which have already disclosed their opposition to new taxation. Their opposition was revealed when the Governor submitted a somewhat similar tax program in his budget message in January. However, the original program provided for approximately $18,000,000 in 1939 and $24,000,000 in 1940. The Governor, since his budget message, has abandoned the proposed gift tax, a tax on electrical energy and some other minor items, and has submitted new ones.

In contrast to the previous tax program, the Governor is proposing today the new taxes as his own program. In connection with the previous program it later developed that the Governor had merely passed along to the Legislature proposals made by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxations.

Sales Tax Fuel?

In some sections of the State House persons were of the opinion that the present program would pave the way for serious consideration of a sales tax on the theory that so many pressure groups will oppose the various items in the Governor's message that the Governor will later turn to the sales tax as the only sizable source of revenue to provide the needed substantial real estate tax relief.

The Governor, in his message, pointed out that without new revenue the cities and towns face an average rate increase, because of the prospective State tax of $5.75 per $1,000 valuation. He insisted "this is a destructive burden on our cities and towns and must be reduced or offset."

The Governor pointed out "no Governor or Legislature likes to propose new taxes and all taxes are always unpopular with those who pay them. The present crisis demands emergency taxes on a broad, fair basis."

Welfare Costs Cited

The Governor pointed out that under the State laws the Commonwealth reimburses the cities and towns for welfare expenses approximately in the amount of $21,000,000. He added that "if the State tax is higher than the amount of the reimbursement it becomes the rankest hypocrisy for the Commonwealth to say 'yes, we will reimburse you for welfare' and then assess a State tax to pay for that reimbursement. Consequently, any new revenue raised from sources other than real estate up to $21,000,000 are really assessed for the purpose of paying for welfare work already performed by municipalities."

To show how much the State is already aiding the cities and towns, Governor Saltonstall said that of the total budget for 1939, amounting to approximately $90,000,000, $50,600,000 is accounted for in services paid for by the Commonwealth but which would be saddled upon the cities and towns if the State did not extend aid. A similar situation applies to 1940, he said.

The $50,600,000 is composed of the $9,600,000 highway fund distribution money, the $21,000,000 welfare reimbursement, and $20,000,000 spent for the caring for 39,000 persons in State hospitals.

Jury Chosen for Revere Cases

Third of the so-called Revere "racket case" trials began today in the Suffolk Superior Court with the selection of a jury panel and delivery of his opening address by Assistant Attorney General John S. Derham, prosecutor.

Former Mayor James M. O'Brien, two Revere police officers and 11 other defendants are charged with conspiracy to maintain a gambling nuisance at the Ruby Club, Revere, in 1937.

Mr. Derham told the jury the Commonwealth would show that the Ruby Club was in operation in 1937 for dice games, blackjack, and horserace betting and that, with the exception of O'Brien and the two police officers, all defendants were present on Feb. 22, 1937, when it was raided.

He went on to say that Police Chief Edward J. Tighe of Revere would testify that he had received orders concerning the Ruby Club from former, the then Mayor O'Brien. The jury also heard that the Club opened up again after it had been raided and was in operation as late as November, 1937.

The Assistant Attorney General announced that the cases against Mr. Tighe and Archie Engle, another defendant, have been nol prossed. Both men have been summoned as witnesses for the Commonwealth.

Court adjourned following Mr. Derham's remarks and will begin hearing evidence tomorrow. Judge Allan G. Buttrick, who tried the previous Revere cases, is again presiding. John L. Kelly of Chelsea, an automobile electrician, is jury foreman.

Narrow Gauge Bills: Delay Asked

Representative Abraham B. Casson, representing the Narrow Gauge Railroad, the only connecting link between Winthrop and Boston, today asked that the Legislative Committee on Transportation delay its report on two bills providing for reorganization of the Company until reorganization plans, which are now in progress between the road, the bondholders, and Winthrop officials are completed.

He suggested that as a means of this delay a study be made by the public Utility Commission and the measure by sent to the Ways and Means Committee.

Opposition to the reorganization of the road was made by P. C. Carleton, representing the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway. He strongly opposed the plan stating that the bill was too sweeping in its scope. Mr. Carleton declared that under reorganization the Narrow Gauge Railroad would be able to operate busses directly from Winthrop to Boston in opposition to his Company.

More than 300 employees and $2,000,000 in bonds are at stake in the reorganization plan.

Forest Fires Burn 160 Cape Cod Acres

SOUTH SANDWICH, Mass., June 1 (AP)—Four forest fires—three in Bourne and one in South Sandwich—burned over about 160 acres of woodland before they were brought under control or extinguished yesterday.

State Forest Warden A. Lincoln Estes said he believed the Bourne fires were of incendiary origin and the South Sandwich blaze, confined to the Spring Hill Road section, was caused by a careless smoker.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in Hovey Memorial Institute, 545 Main Street, Waltham, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Copley—
"Big Blow," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30.

Shubert—
"The Streets of Paris." Music by Jimmy McHugh, lyrics by Al Dubin. Presented by the Messrs. Shubert and Olsen and Johnson. Featuring Luella Gear, Bobby Clark, Abbott and Costello. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bob Burns in "I'm From Missouri." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Pack's Bad Boy With the Circus." 2:05, 5:20, 8:25.

Uptown—
"The Lady's From Kentucky," with George Raft. 1:35, 5:05, 8:40. Also "Dark Victory," starring Bette Davis. 2:55, 6:25, 10. Tomorrow: "Wuthering Heights," with Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. Also "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Eleanor Powell, Robert Young, George Burns and Gracie Allen in "Honolulu." Also Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo in "Arizona Wildcat." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding and Basil Rathbone. Also "Slave Ship," with Warner Baxter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Normandie—
"Pygmalion," with Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Also "Pacific Liner," with Chester Morris and Victor McLaglen.

Scollay and Modern—
"Union Pacific," with Joel McCrea and Barbara Stanwyck. Scollay: 9:40 a. m., 1:40, 5:40, 9:40. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1:35, 5:40, 9:45. Also "Made for Each Other," featuring Carole Lombard. Scollay: 12, 4, 8:05. Modern: 11:55 a. m., 4, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Wuthering Heights," featuring Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. Also "The Gracie Allen Murder Case," with Gracie Allen.

Trans-Lux—
"The Ware Case," featuring Clive Brook. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Newsreel Digest," 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 5:10, 8:40.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Panama Patrol." 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:25, 10:15. Also "Racketeers of the Range," with George O'Brien. 12, 4, 8. Stage: Roses Parisian Midget Follies. Johnny Burke, Troy & Lynne and Ross Brothers. 1:10, 5:10, 9:10.

Fine Arts—
"Two Hearts in ¾ Time." 1:50, 4:20, 6:50, 9:25. Also "March of Time." 1:25, 3:50, 6:25, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"Going Places With Graham McNamee." "Sabrine Circus." "Big Leaguers." "The Roaming Cameraman." "Mother," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Exeter—
Douglas Corrigan, Paul Kelly and Robert Armstrong in "The Flying Irishman." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 3:25, 6:20, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"East Side of Heaven," featuring Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50 10. Also "Mr. Moto in Danger Island," with Peter Lorre. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"You Can't Get Away With Murder," featuring Humphrey Bogart. Fenway: 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Chasing Danger," with Preston Foster and Lynn Bari. Fenway: 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

University—
"Dark Victory," with Bette Davis. 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also "Blonde Meets the Boss," featuring Artur Lake and Penny Singleton. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie Meets the Boss," with Penny Singleton. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Made for Each Other," featuring Carole Lombard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Tomorrow: "Pardon Our Nerve." Also "Wuthering Heights," featuring Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier.

Repertory—
"Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Also "Affairs of Annabel," featuring Lucille Ball and Jack Oakie. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Sky Devils," with Spencer Tracy. Also Paul Muni and George Raft in "Scarface."

State and Orpheum—
Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 3:30, 6:30, 10. Also "Society Lawyer," with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:35. State: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—
Ives Chardon, conductor. 8:30.
French Military March ..... Saint-Saëns
Roman Carnival ..... Berlioz
Afternoon of a Faun ..... Debussy
"España" Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Three Piano Concerto in C major ..... J. S. Bach
Soloists: Margaret Macdonald, David Bacon, Elmer Schoettle
Picaresque Overture ..... Antony Bonvalot
La Valse ..... Ravel
Artist's Life ..... Strauss
Little Lead Soldiers ..... Pierné
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Print Galleries by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

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Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Head of Peterboro Colony Pushes Drive for Reopening

By Wanda MacDowell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the audience at Symphony Hall "Pops" last night arose at the close of the performance of MacDowell's piano concerto, it was a tribute to a delicate, sweet-faced woman seated at one of the tables, who was almost eclipsed by a bunch of American Beauty roses thrust into her arms. It was Mrs. Edward MacDowell, widow of the composer, receiving a tribute to her husband's genius and to her own courage and energy in carrying on the MacDowell Colony in Peterboro, N. H., for the rehabilitation of which, after the hurricane, receipts of the concert were devoted.

Nothing, apparently, can daunt the valiant spirit of Mrs. MacDowell, who has just finished a concert tour in the South, having given recitals in Florida and at the annual MacDowell Music Festival in Atlanta.

"I always mean to stop playing in public," she said naively yesterday morning when interviewed at the Parker House. "But the Colony is always in need, and playing my husband's compositions seems to be the way I can help supply funds. I never ask for money. I tell my story, play my program, and earn my funds.

"I have a vital interest that keeps me young. I believe the reason most women of my age are 'old ladies' is because they lack such a stimulus to work."

For 30 years, ever since her husband passed on, Mrs. MacDowell has worked to continue and extend the usefulness of the idea that was dear to his heart. Their romance is almost too well known to repeat. After they were married in Germany and returned to America a few years later, they came to Boston to live, and then wandered up to New Hampshire in the summer and found a deserted farm with a rambling old house that seemed to offer a quiet place for a musician's work. The deep woods, the ancient trees, Indian legends and the peace of nature were the inspiration of some of MacDowell's best works.

"Because the isolation of the cabin in the woods where he worked meant so much to him," said she, "it was my husband's constant wish in his last days that the place might always continue to be useful artistically. I promised him that I would do what I could to have two or three composers or writers come up there each summer to carry on their work. Neither of us had any idea it would develop as it has.

"Immediately, so many persons saw that such a retreat, where they could work during the summer, free from interruptions, met a need, they gave the colony a great push. We never have been able to accommodate all the people who want to come. Each year there are between 400 and 500 applications. We can take 60, and I hope never more than that. My observation as well as the opinions of the colonists convince me that 60 is the ideal number.

Diverse Interests

"An extraordinary thing about the MacDowell Colony is that the usual fretfulness and petty jealousies that are apt to be apparent among workers in the arts is utterly unknown there. That is due, I believe, to the variety of interests. The poet will take criticism from the musician, and he in turn doesn't mind being torn to pieces by a painter, because they are not rival artists. Having workers in all the arts keeps them from talking too much about one subject, keeps them normal and broad-minded. Money can't buy what they get at the Colony; that is, the freedom to work without interruption, the companionship with congenial minds and the simplicity combined with comfort."

"I see little of the people who are there," Mrs. MacDowell said. "I live in my house a mile away from the cottages and never ask any of them what they are doing, as I feel no personality should creep in, but there should be a silent pilot.

"However, I am always ready to help any who are in need. They are all men and women, not young students, so they need my help only occasionally.

"The Colony is not a charitable institution in any sense of the word. I have been working for years to build up a scholarship fund for young artists, however. Now the interest from $50,000 enables a number of talented young writers and composers who seem to have a brilliant future to come here and enjoy the privilege of doing concentrated work without interruption during the summer. Several of these young workers have won prizes with the works they have written at Peterboro.

Aid From All Quarters

"The Colony never could have prospered as it has if it were not for the loyalty and generosity of the people of the United States. My feeling for the people of this country is so warm that anything I can say would sound exaggerated. Not rich people, nor famous people have been the mainstay of this project, but the simple music lovers and young people who have learned to love MacDowell's music, which in an abstract way, stands for American music."

As examples of the way support comes to the Colony, Mrs. MacDowell told of being asked to go to a very small town in Oklahoma to give a recital. The audience was made up largely of oil men in tall boots, and Indians. But never did she have one more appreciative. Since then that little club has never missed sending $100 each year to the Colony. Then just before the interview, she had received a letter from a tiny junior MacDowell Club in Texas with $11 enclosed.

"The contributions are small," she noted, "but they come from all parts of the country. Now we need $40,000 just to clean up the wreckage of the hurricane of last September which did its worst damage in Peterboro. The most beautiful trees on 200 acres of our grounds are laid flat, and fire is a constant menace. Fortunately, most of the cottages were spared, as well as the library and main buildings. Clubs and music lovers are doing nobly in helping to raise funds so the Colony may be rehabilitated by next summer and be opened again. In New York, the MacDowell Club is holding an exhibition of paintings, manuscripts, books and other works done by members of the Colony, to continue all summer for the benefit of the fund. Special programs and concerts are being given widely for us, so the rehabilitation work will soon be under way."

Salem Plans for Guests; Radcliffe Reunions Noted

Chestnut Street Day in Salem, June 28, will be the occasion for the opening of 30 houses and 10 gardens along that thoroughfare. The houses are exquisite examples of Georgian architecture and contain treasures brought from foreign ports when Salem was one of the chief ports of this country in the early years of the nineteenth century. The atmosphere of that period will be reproduced for the day.

Robert Rantoul and Frank Fabens, as town criers, will announce the various attractions, which will include dancing in the gardens, bowling, a silhouette-cutter, Punch and Judy show, a potter, a weaver, and a lace maker. The ancient coach that carried belles of ancient Salem to parties in Hamilton Hall will make trips up and down the street, and the Gibraltar woman, whose candies are familiar to everyone who knows Salem, will be part of the show.

* * *

Many events are planned for Radcliffe alumnae returning to Cambridge the middle of the month for class reunions. Miss Florence Gregg will give a supper party at her home in Lancaster, Sunday, June 18, for members of the class of 1899; and on Monday, Mrs. Archer O'Reilley will entertain the class in Kingston. On Tuesday a luncheon will be given for them by Miss Katherine Adams at her home in Walpole.

The Radcliffe class of 1904 will be guests of Mrs. James M. Howard of Melrose at tea on June 18. Mrs. Burt Wolback of Sudbury will hold open house and supper for them on June 19. Mrs. Henry A. Morse will entertain members of her class at luncheon on June 20, at her home in Marblehead. Miss Marian Winneck of Westford will give a picnic supper on June 17 for members of the class of 1909. The class of 1919 will be guests of Mrs. Paul DeW. Caskey of Belmont at tea on June 18.

Better Buy the Best

REYMOND'S Fine Variety BREADS

REYMOND'S Delicious DOUGHNUTS

REYMOND'S "All-American" POPCORN

Sold by All Independent Grocers

TWO SMART "MUSTS"

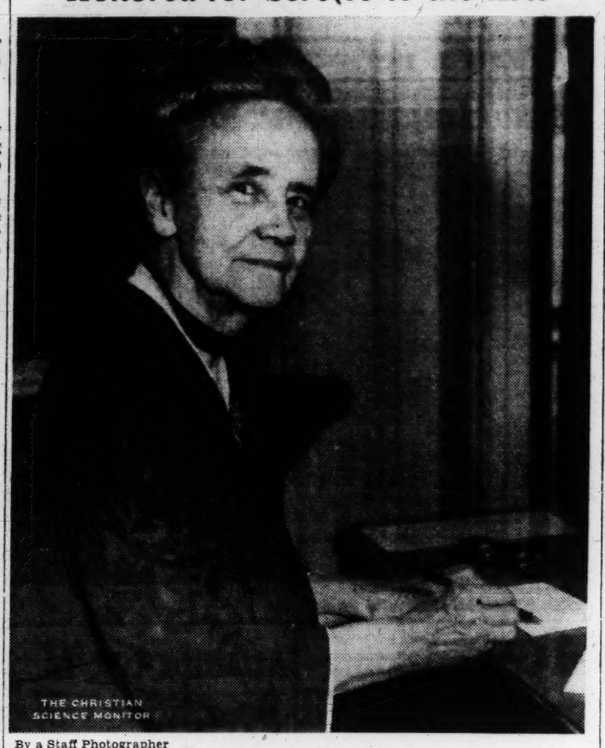
for your Summer wardrobe

There's so much that's exciting in footwear . . . cool, crisp whites . . . gay colors etc. . . . it's hard to single out any for special honor. Here are two you'll wear night and day. *Left:* Spectator sport pump of white buck, brown or blue calf trim $8.75. *Right:* Beautiful sandal of wine or blue calf, black patent, or white linen. $13.75. White buck $14.75.

THAYER McNEIL

BOSTON and WELLESLEY

Honored for Service to the Arts



By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Edward MacDowell

Guest at "Pops" MacDowell Night.

Personnel Policy at Harvard Added to Other Controversies

The Week at Harvard

In a year replete with controversy over educational matters such as has seldom been seen in the three centuries of Harvard's existence, a new problem has arisen. Already this year students and faculty alike have been concerned in such academic differences of opinion as research versus teaching, the necessity and desirability of tutoring schools, and the possibility of revising course material along broader lines. Now, one more controversy must be added to this list—personnel policy, as typified in a recent report on tenure and appointments. Opposition to Harvard's personnel policy is taking a significant note.

Keynote of the new attack has been sounded by the Cambridge Union of University Teachers, an organization which includes in its membership approximately 300 of the young members of the Harvard staff. In an official bulletin, the Union indicated this week that the present personnel policy set forth in the tenure report may lead to a "wholesale exodus" of able young teachers from the University.

Commenting on the report on conditions of tenure and appointment recently made public by a special committee of eight professors, the Union indicated the possibility of such a move among the younger members of the teaching staff before Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, had announced that the proposals embodied in the report will be adopted as the basis of future relations between administrative officials and the arts and sciences faculty.

"The report makes clear the difficulties facing the younger scholar who is entering the teaching profession, the uncertainty of reappointment, the necessary preoccupation with finding a position elsewhere, the mathematical odds against his enjoying permanent tenure and a high salary at Harvard," the Union bulletin declared.

"There has been some tendency to consider the report as the signal for the wholesale exodus—voluntary or compulsory—of Harvard's promising young men."

How seriously official Harvard is concerned in this matter is evidenced by the fact that on Friday Dr Conant recognized the weight of the Union's criticisms. He addressed its final meeting of the year in an "off-the-record" speech on "State Aid for Education and Research," which may point to a new community of interest between the two factions in the future.

Boston and Maine Announces Cut In Round-Trip Fares

A new round-trip coach ticket, good for 60 days, which will effect a reduction of about 10 per cent on the present one-way ride is announced by the Boston & Maine Railroad. This reduction is in conjunction with the decision of eastern railroads to reduce round-trip fares on a sliding scale to a maximum of 32 per cent off the present rate.

The reduction is part of a concerted drive for increased passenger business and is said to have been inspired by the success thus far of the "$90 to both World's Fairs" rate.

Although the Boston & Maine is the only road to make announcement of the new rate, following the conference yesterday in New York, officials of the Boston & Albany and the New Haven said their lines would make similar reductions soon.

Under the new schedule, one-way coach, Boston-Portland fare will be $2.73; three-day round-trip ticket, $4.40; 60-day round-trip ticket, $4.95. Boston-Bangor: $6.15 one way; $9.90 three-day round trip; $11.10, 60-day round trip.

U. S. Court Fines Whale Oil Company

For removing the name of the producer, with the mark "Made in Scotland," from 30 barrels of sperm oil, valued at about $1,000, so that a Peabody customer would not proceed to deal directly with the Scottish firm, a century-old New Bedford whale oil firm, the William F. Nye Company, was fined $350 for "failure to comply with customs regulation" by Judge Hugh D. McLellan in Federal District Court yesterday.

Howard Wordell, treasurer of the firm, pleaded guilty for the company. He explained that there was no intent to defraud but merely to preserve the business of the concern, which is forced to purchase a considerable amount of oil elsewhere since the decline of the whaling industry in New Bedford.

Business Alumni Planning To Study Year's Prospects

Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, of the Harvard Business School, will be two of the principal speakers at the annual meeting of the Business School Alumni Association to be held on June 16 and 17 in Baker Library.

The general subject of this series of meetings will be "Business Looks Ahead: What Will the Year Bring?" Some of the topics which will be covered in this series will be national and international finance, on which subject both Mr. Eccles and Professor Sprague are experts, relations between government and business, problems of distribution, labor, the construction industry, public attitude and opinion, and the policy problems of business executives.

Trains Girls

Dr. Dawn Nelson Wallace

President of Nasson College at Springvale, Maine

Dr. Dawn Nelson Wallace, President of Nasson College at Springvale, Maine, one of two vocational colleges for women in New England, is in Washington this week on an errand that may affect thousands of young women all over the United States.

Five months ago, Dr. Wallace established a work and educational program for the National Youth Administration Center in Springvale, five miles from Alfred, that has worked out so successfully for the 25 girls living there, that she has been called to Washington to assist in framing a nation-wide program.

Last January, when Nasson College was chosen by Charles G. Hewett, State Director of the NYA, to co-operate in the establishment of a resident center for Maine girls, Dr. Wallace was obliged to make up the program under which the girls should live, work, and learn, according to her own ideas, as there was absolutely nothing to go by. After five months of actual practice, its success is reported to be phenomenal.

Proportional Plan Of Representation For Boston Loses

Boston remains today singled out as the only Massachusetts city which cannot adopt the proportional representation system of electing members of its City Council.

Late yesterday the House of Representatives killed the bill, already passed by the Senate, removing this restriction on Boston. Two years ago the Legislature adopted the general proportional representation bill allowing Massachusetts cities to elect their Councilors and members of School Committees by proportional representation and permitting towns to use the same system in connection with Selectmen and School Committeemen. However, Boston was eliminated from the City Council feature of the measure because of the pressure by Boston politicians.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday—Station W1XAL: Morning, 21.46mc (14.0m.) and its companion transmitter W1XAR, 15.3mc. (19.8m.) chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m., service 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Evening. Station W1XAL, 6.04mc (49.6m) and its companion transmitter, W1XAR, 11.73mc (25.6m) chimes radiocast 6 p. m., service at 6:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Devotional Program

Third Sunday—Station W1XAL, 6.04mc (49.6m) and its companion transmitter W1XAR, 11.73mc (25.6m) 4 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Fridays—Station W1XAL, 11.79mc. (25.4m) and its companion transmitter W1XAR, 15.13mc (19.8m), 2:30 and 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

A Report of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, June 5, 1939:

5:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station W1XAL, 11.79mc, and its companion transmitter W1XAR, 15.13mc.

7:30 p. m., E. S. T. Station W1XAL, 6.04mc, and its companion transmitter W1XAR, 11.73mc. Repetition of 5:30 p. m., radiocast.

10:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station W1XAL, 6.04mc, and its companion transmitter W1XAR, 11.73mc. Repetition of 5:30 p. m. Radiocast.

Grafton D. Cushing

Grafton Dulany Cushing, prominent in Massachusetts political, philanthropic, and social life during many years, passed on yesterday in New York, where he had made his home since 1932. Mr. Cushing served nine years in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He was president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, president in 1905 and 1906 of the Massachusetts Republican Club. In 1914, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. For six years, he served on the Boston School Committee. Mr. Cushing, born in Boston in 1864, was educated at Noble's School and Harvard. He taught at the Groton School for several years.

Connecticut May Finance Roads and Bridges With Tolls

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 1—The dimes of motorists may be building Connecticut parkways for many years to come. As a means of financing construction of parkways and the big, expensive bridges which modern motor traffic demands, highway and bridge tolls are apparently to be a permanent part of Connecticut's highway construction program.

Approved by committee and on their way through the legislative process are bills involving construction running into many millions, taking years to complete, and all financed by the 10-cent pieces the State hopes to collect from those who use the roads. If all the toll plans go into operation Connecticut will build:

1. A bridge over the Connecticut River at Hartford at a cost of $6,000,000 or more, part of the New Haven - Worcester - Boston highway route.

2. A bridge over the Thames River at New London, on the Boston Post Road, U. S. Route 1, at a cost between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000, replacing the present drawbridge there.

3. A four-lane divided highway northeastward from the present terminus of the Merritt Parkway at the Housatonic River, eventually to cross the state diagonally from southwest to northeast, and to be known as the Wilbur Cross Parkway.

4. A four-lane divided highway skirting the City of Hartford along the Connecticut River front, and partly on top of the city's new dike along the river.

While all details have not been worked out, toll charges of not more than 10 cents have been considered adequate for this huge expansion program. The flow of dimes expected to come at once from the Merritt Parkway if that is made a toll road and from the bridges as soon as they are built will keep the steam shovels and the bulldozers working on new links in the State's projected super-highway system, it is argued. No other method of financing is so simple and so sure, the legislators have been told.

Certain it is that no other method is so appealing to the makers of the laws. These highway and bridge projects are not new. They have been before other sessions, with other means of financing proposed, and have never found the necessary support. New taxes or bond issues have not appealed to the legislators as justified to build these public works.

* * *

Fifth Name Change

Connecticut State College, on the first of July, will become the University of Connecticut. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has signed a bill changing the name of the college, effective on that date. It is the fifth name to be borne by the institution at Storrs, founded in 1881 as the Storrs Agricultural School. In succession it became the Storrs Agricultural College, the Connecticut Agricultural College, and, five years ago, Connecticut State College. The new name, according to President Albert N. Jorgensen, does not change the organization of the college, but more appropriately describes the work being done at Storrs.

Girls' College to Open

The newly founded Hartford Junior College for Girls, has a dean. Dr. Helen W. Randall, assistant professor of English at Smith College, has been appointed to the chief administrative post in the new institution. The Junior College for Girls, established after a successful experiment by Mt. Holyoke College in conducting freshman and sophomore classes in Hartford, will open in the fall. Miss Randall, a native of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has a bachelor's degree from Smith and a doctor of philosophy degree from Yale.

* * *

Labor's Rights?

Labor's picketing rights were defined in two Connecticut court cases settled this week. In one Chief Justice William M. Maltbie of the Supreme Court held that striking workers have the right to picket the establishment of an employer, and laid down rules to determine when such picketing is justified. In the other Common Pleas Court, Judge Abraham S. Borden told union workers that they have a right to picket the customers of an employer who has no place of business of his own. In the Common Pleas Court case union window washers were picketing shops where William Derlycia, an independent window washing contractor, was working. Derlycia sought an injunction to restrain them.

Modest Grad of Harvard '04!

Following are a few bits of information about a man who graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1904. In tracing his activities since 1934, he has reported to his class officers by answering these questions, which may or may not identify him to you:

What traveling have you done? "About 1,000,000 miles."

What classmates do you most frequently hear from or see? "Flocks."

What are your recreations or hobbies? "Same—only more."

No Aversions

What is your chief aversion? "None."

Are you a "fan" of any kind? No answer.

What have you written, edited, compiled, translated, or composed? "Altogether too much."

A modest man, would you say? Clever? And successful? Or just an average college graduate? Perhaps the answer to this next question will help:

What public service have you performed? "President, U. S."

"Business" Address

Yes, the name signed was "Franklin D. Roosevelt." And he gave as his "business" address, "The White House, Washington."

A great many of Mr. Roosevelt's classmates filled out similar questionnaires. Some of them listed certain of Mr. Roosevelt's public policies as their chief aversion. But the majority confined themselves either to less personal or more jocular comments on present-day society and government. For instance, George M. Allee, who listed himself as a farmer from Newell, Iowa, stated, "I don't like some of the 'isms' of recent years." Another objected to "alcoholic beverages, politicians, the increasing national debt, and low music." One man, who identified himself as a golfer and painter, objected most violently to the spelling of the word, "shoppe."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour..	News; J. Dorsey's Orch.	"Midstream": sketch ..	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club" .....
5:15	The Boston Hour..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch..	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
5:30	Network speaker..	Musicale	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00	News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	Mills Serth's Trio ...	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45	"Rhythm Revue" ...	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Cafe Continental"	News commentator	Insurance talk .....
7:15	M. Malneck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	"Vocal Varieties"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service .....
7:30	Joe E. Brown; H.	Woody Herman's Orch..	News dramatizations ..	"The Green Hornet";	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	Sosnik's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch..	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	Legion speaker .....
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Concert Internationale	Vallee Hour; Wynn Mur-	Sport reports	"Americans at Home"
8:15	Aldrich Family;	Secy. Frances Perkins..	ray; Lou Holtz, come-	Sport reports	Bass Neck Orchestra....
8:30	Abbott and Cos-	Citizenship Panegyric	dian; Paul Robeson;	"Sinfonietta" with	Bass Neck Orchestra....
8:45	tello; drama	from Hollywood Bowl..	chorus; orchestra ..	Alfred Wallenstein	"Invitation to Dance"
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	"The Princess and the	"Good News of 1939":	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru" .....
9:15	teur hour	Admiral"; historical	Carey Wilson; Frances	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru" .....
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	drama by Raymond	Arms in sketch; Frank	Johnny Long's Orch....	Variety program .....
9:45	teur hour	Skudder; music	Morgan; orchestra ..	Johnny Long's Orch. ...	Variety program .....
10:00	"Tune-up Time";	Network sports	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	John Steele news...	Jerry Brattain's Orch
10:15	Walter O'Keefe; A.	Network sports	Bob Burns, comedian;	Glen Gray's Orchestra.	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:30	Kostelanetz Orch.	Network sports	Walter Damrosch; Wal-	Concert Revue; Henry	News Service .....
10:45	"Viewpoints"	Network sports	ter Huston; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather .	News Service	loists	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:30	Charles Baum's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch	Hal Kemp's Orchestra .	Dance Orchestra .....
11:45	Charles Baum's Or	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch	Hal Kemp's Orchestra .	News Service .....

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ 303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Garden talk; music....	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Tony Junnita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"....	News Service	.....
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Morning Watch"	.....
8:00	Forecasts; music ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"....
8:15	Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"....
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Cowboy Caravan"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"....
8:45	"Tunes": music ..	"The Woman Buys"...	"Musical Roundup" ...	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"....
9:00	"Food Magician" ..	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	Shopping Service ..	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30	Bill Elliot, songs ...	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy" .....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"Julia Blake"; sketch..	Consumers' program ..	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly ..	"Home Forum"	"Central City"; sketch..	"Buckeye Four"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House" ...	Jack Berch's Boys	Just Plain Bill; sketch ..	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Song Shoppers"	"Woman in White"...	"Choir Loft"; organ...	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00	Musical program ..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch.	Studio interview	Jean Harper songs ...
11:15	Scattergood Baines..	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners" ..
11:30	Big Sister; sketch..	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics ..	Cooking School .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch ..	"The Woman's Page"...	News Service .....
12:00	Commentator	News; talk; musicale ..	"The Carters"; sketch.	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"Nancy James" ...	Noonday Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program.	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program.	John Kiley, baritone..
1:00	"The Goldbergs" ...	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Clubs News...	"The Monitor News"...
1:15	Dramatic sketch ..	Farm Radio News.....	"Don Artiste," pianist.	"Musical Salute to	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	"Road of Life"...	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Boston"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	George Griffin, songs ..	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Voice of Experience"..	"Classical Album" ....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Women in the Making	"Betty and Bob"; sk.	Sport reports	"Classical Album" ....
2:15	Dramatic sketch ..	of America"; drama..	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	Sport comment	"Classical Album" ....
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm School"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Accordiana"	"Classical Album" ....
2:45	"Girl Marries" ...	"Rhythm School"	Betty Crocker	Sport comment	News Service .....
3:00	News Service	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports .....
3:15	U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	baseball game	Sport reports .....
3:30	Columbia Chamber	U. S. Navy Band.....	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees Cincinnati	Sport reports .....
3:45	Orchestra	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light" ...	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:00	Talk; music	Club Matinee; variety..	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Bees Cincinnati	Sport reports .....
4:15	"Promenade"	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:30	"Promenade"	Club Matinee; variety..	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees Cincinnati	Sport reports .....
4:45	"Four Clubmen" ...	Club Matinee; news....	"Girl Alone"; sketch ..	baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00	The Boston Hour..	Barry McKinley, songs..	"Midstream"; sketch ..	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club" .....
5:15	The Boston Hour ..	Network program	Irene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
5:30	"Rhythm Romance"	"Affairs of Anthony"...	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00	News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk..	Fred Hoey; musicale....	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	Rita Rio's Orchestra..	Taxpayers' program	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45	"Rhythm Revue" ...	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Buck Rogers"; sketch.	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Woody Herman's Orch..	Richard Himber's Orch..	News commentator	Insurance talk .....
7:15	"Lum and Abner"...	Woody Herman's Orch..	Hollywood comment ...	"The Question Wheel"...	News Service .....
7:30	Castle Village	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel".....
7:45	"Musical Weekly"..	"The ABC of NBC".....	"Names in the News"...	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel".....
8:00	"First Nighter" ..	Sen. Burke, "Taxes"...	Lucille Manners, so-	Sport reports	Herbert Marsh's Orch...
8:15	drama	NBC Jamboree	prano; Ross Graham,	Sport reports	Bass Neck Orchestra....
8:30	Burns and Allen;	"Don't Forget"; quiz	baritone; Frank black's	"Author! Author!"; lit-	Bass Neck Orchestra....
8:45	Ray Noble's Orch.	program	Orchestra; chorus	erary game	"Front Page Drama"
9:00	Orson Welles and	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	"People's Quiz Club" ..	Variety program .....
9:15	Helen Hayes in	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"People's Quiz Club" ..	Variety program .....
9:30	Houseman's "Vic-	Harry Horlick's Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	Address by Stephen F.	"Around the Town" ....
9:45	toria Regina"	Eugene Conley, tenor..	dramatic sketch	Chadwick	"Around the Town" ....
10:00	"Grand Central	"1001 Wives"; dramatic	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Hit That Ball"; base-	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:15	Station"; drama ..	sketch premiere	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	ball quiz	Bill Fontaine's Orchestra
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	Rep. Harness, Indiana	Congressional Review ..	News Service .....
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	"Behind the Headlines"	Talk, "WPA Workers" ..	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00	Forecast; news	News; sports; weather...	News Service	Jack McLean's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch..
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	News commentator	Bass Neck Orchestra....
11:30	C. Calloway's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Red Norvo's Orchestra.	Bass Neck Orchestra....
11:45	C. Calloway's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Red Norvo's Orchestra.	News Service .....

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, June 2

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 208 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Third Sunday in the month, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.

Bangor—First Sundays, 1 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Boston—Third Sundays, 4 p. m., E. S. T., W1XAL (49.6m) 6.04mc. and its companion transmitter W1XAR (25.6m) 11.73 mc.

Worcester—Saturdays, 7 a. m., WTAG, 580kc.

Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, June 10, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Rutland—Tuesday to Friday, June 13 to 16, inclusive, 9 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

Springfield—Saturdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Waterbury—Wednesdays, 10:15 a. m., electrical transcription program. Friday, June 2, 5:45 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 4 p. m., E. S. T., W1XAL (49.6m) 6.04mc. and its companion transmitter W1XAR (25.6m) 11.73mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.

Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc.

Bag of Cash for Neilson

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 1 (AP)—Dr. William Allan Neilson, who is retiring next month as President of Smith College, yesterday found on his desk a bag containing $1,600 in cash, a present from the faculty.

Salvation Army Camp Opens Soon

Salvation Army executives hope to entertain not less than 2,400 underprivileged boys and girls and mothers and babies this summer at Wonderland, the army fresh air camp at Sharon, Mass. Plans are now under way for the opening of the rest center on Lake Massapoag and soon the busses will be rolling in that direction with cargoes of youngsters ready for the freedom of 84 acres of woodland, a respite from the din and heat of tenements and city streets.

The director of the camp this year will be Adjutant C. Ruth Zealley, wife of Adjutant Harold A. Zealley, Divisional Secretary. Before coming to New England, she was on the staff of the northern New Jersey division. Before her marriage she saw Army service in the Scandinavian countries, France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland.

Samuel Davis

Samuel Davis, who passed on at his home in Winthrop, Mass., last Monday, was a prominent insurance attorney and former member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Friday, June 2

(6.04mc

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Little Gardener of Versailles

By Virginia Grilley

Part One

The sky is a great blue cloth, and the trees in the Gardens are holding it high above Charlot's head with arms that never rest. Charlot loves the Gardens . . . they make for him a pattern of a graceful lady's green velvet gown. For the hedges are the ruffles, fluted, shiny; the ponds and fountains, the diamonds glistening at her throat; and the flowers, festoons of ribbons and rosettes—magenta, pale yellow, aquamarine.

Far away folk call this enchanting gown, Versailles, and dream of its beauty. Near by Paris folk murmur and scowl, and rub their hands enviously. And the royal folk who click their satin heels on the terraces of the great Palace smile lazily over feathered fans and jewelled walking sticks.

Charlot's eyes are ever wide and gray with dreaming.

"You are slow in finishing the soup and the good bread," chides his Mother with a troubled look, "like a small bird that will not eat the crumbs which are brought to the nest!"

"You are slow in adding up your figures," says the schoolmaster Monsieur Achille, "and I see shadowy tracings of flowers and trees where the sums should be!"

But Old Victor, the grandfather, and good Basile the father, only smile and nod at each other.

"You see," they say, "his thoughts are far away. It is not strange. He is a Maker of Pictures!"

A Maker of Beauty

And good Basile knows whereof he speaks, for he, too, as a child longed to be a Maker of Pictures.

But man must have sturdy loaves of bread, and a stout roof when winds of Autumn and Winter cut through the trees. So Basile has hidden his dream from eyes that do not understand, and turned his color-loving fingers to the Gardens of Versailles—the loveliest Gardens in all the world.

Every day his scissors clip away vagrant leaves that would spoil the perfect form of hedge and bush. Every day the flowers lift their fragrant cups for the refreshing spray of his watering-pot. So every day Beauty repeats itself, and Basile's artist heart is comforted.

"Like father, like son," chant the Villagers when Charlot trots along beside Basile as he does his work in the Gardens. For when Charlot is very obedient and good he is allowed to clip and trim the tiny bushes . . . those that hide like shy little gnomes in between the grown-up blooms!

And so, on days like this, they work side by side until the sun's warm smile is cooled by the gathering small breezes of twilight. Side by side they walk home slowly through the arrow-straight paths, past the ponds and fountains, and the great Palace itself where candles are beginning to appear in the windows. Flunkies with stately footsteps are already pulling the heavy folds of brocade and damask across the glass, for velvet and crystal are only for the delicate vision of Kings and Queens.

Flight of a Feather

"I would like to see the Queen!" Charlot speaks in a hushed voice as they are starting homeward one warm spring evening.

"But you have, little son," replies Basile in surprise. "Have you forgotten the many times you have seen the Royal Coach turn in at the gates?"

"Yes," agrees Charlot, "but I mean close enough to touch . . . right here in the path!"

Basile looks down at the sober little face and smiles. "You do not ask for much, small lad. Queens and little Gardeners only take tea together in dreams, I fear! Yet perhaps. . . ."

He is suddenly interrupted by a cry of joy from Charlot who is staring at something directly in front of them.

"Look, look, father," gasps the little boy bending down, "it's a silver feather!" He picks it up and holds it before Basile's surprised gaze.

"'Tis a feather, right enough," the father agrees, "and though some creature of the air is surely missing it by now, it seems almost to be carved from metal!"

"I shall wear it in my hat!" exclaims Charlot. "Do not I look quite grand—almost like a prince, father?"

"Grand enough to have tea with a Queen!" replies Basile laughingly, and makes him a sweeping bow. Still laughing at the quaint masquerade, they reach the massive gilded gates and in a short while are at home, and the good Mother is kissing them both.

The supper is laid with loving care, and how pleasant it is to talk over the happenings of the day as they share the warm soup and crisp bread. After the dishes have been cleared away, Charlot is allowed to spread his pencils and paper on the table, and he bends over them happily just as he has done on so many other evenings.

But bed-time always comes too soon, even though the strange shadow creatures thrown upon the wall by the Candle Magician waver and sway in a drowsy rhythm that makes Charlot's head nod. And Charlot is vexed with the shadows, for he does not wish to leave the picture that has been growing under his hand. At other times flowers have appeared on the paper, and trees have taken shape where only whiteness has been, and, sometimes, ships that sailed at his bidding. But tonight, the silver feather is becoming visible with a child's eager joy in its perfection and beauty.

"'Tis like it, exactly," murmurs the Mother with awe, "and I cannot draw a line!"

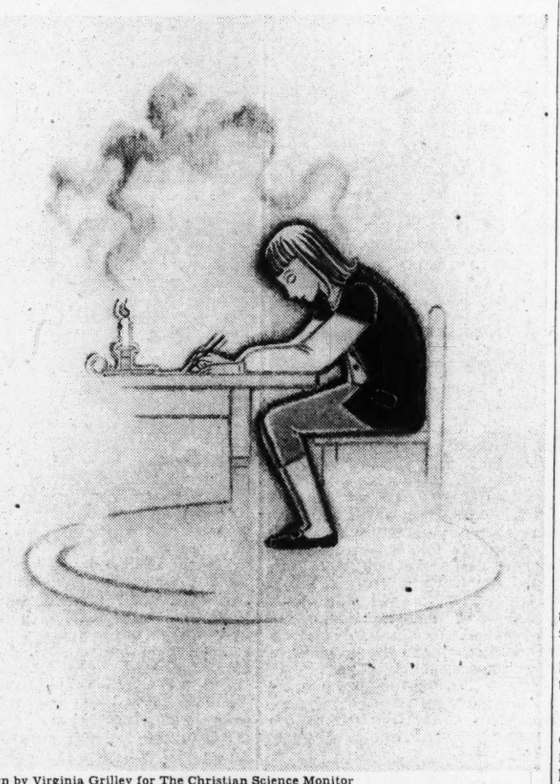
"Yes, one feels that bird would be proud to own it," agrees Basile with a quiet smile.

And Old Victor, the grandfather, hidden in the shadows of the chimney corner, nods his head because he, too, agrees with them in his dreams.

On an April Morning

It is a happy thing to awake on an April morning, for there is a freshness and sweetness in the scent-laden air coming in the windows that carries a mute message of the near-by Gardens.

Charlot jumps out of bed with



Drawn by Virginia Grilley for The Christian Science Monitor

After supper was cleared away, Charlot bent happily over his pencil and paper

the swift wriggle of a small rabbit, and with a hop and skip is at the broad ledge where he can see the street below. He never tires of this early morning peep-show, for the Village folk hurrying by seem to form an unending procession. He knows that the patient, heavy-footed horses pulling the wooden carts are carrying the labor of farms to the market place with the men who are moving toward the day's humdrum tasks; and the women's padding, slippered feet speak of scrubbing and mending. But more than all this they are pictures that may sometime spring from his pencil in the evening as he bends over the able. And when he is a man, so run his thoughts, he will buy brushes and colors, and his paintings will recall the misty tan of the cobblestones in the early morning, the dull blue of the men's smocks, and the pale sunlight.

"Charlot!" calls his Mother, and the boy turns from his reverie and scrambles into his forgotten clothes. The silver feather is stuck in the pocket of his blouse, for he is eager to show it to his schoolmates—Paul and Jeannot and Rosine.

"Good morning, little son!" Basile smilingly greets Charlot as he slips into his place at the table. "It seems you are a bit of a laggard this fine spring morning! Have you forgotten that we, the Gardeners to the King, have much work ahead of us this day, for the Grand Venetian Fête is only two weeks away?"

Bringing Venice to Versailles

Charlot beams at his father across the table, for this means that he will be allowed to help in the beloved Gardens as soon as his lessons are finished with Monsieur Achille.

"Is it to be a very grand occasion," questions the Mother, "grander than the King's birthday?"

"Aye," replies Basile, "there are rumors that the canal in front of the Palace will be dressed up to look for all the world like Venice! It's the Queen's desire, and of course . . ."

Old Victor suddenly breaks in with a bob of his head. "Of course, of course, my son," he repeats, "if the Queen should decide to take all the court on a trip to the moon it could be managed! Does she ever count the cost in gold pieces?"

"Hush, hush, Grandfather," says the Mother in a frightened voice, "it is not for us to say what the Queen will do!"

Basile looks from one to the other quickly and smiles, yet he says nothing.

But Charlot who has been watching and listening is fascinated by their words. To think that the Gardens are to look like Venice! Forgetting his breakfast he sees the clear waters of the canal with the great trees standing graciously on either side, and the Queen, the jewel-trimmed Queen and her court whose colored satins and velvets match the flowers. Another picture for the white paper in the candle-light. Oh, if he could only be there so that he might remember it all!

Slowly he finishes his breakfast, and then, picking up his school books, goes out shutting the door quietly. And little does Basile, or his mother, know that, as the boy trudges along over the cobblestones, in his thoughts, he is already in the Gardens, and the Queen is passing by!

(To be continued next Thursday)

A Season's Flight

Spring sang to us—
A stirring of earth, winter bound,
A flowing of song, long hidden,
A sea of petals uncurling
In the sun of May
These were the words of her song.
And over her song,
Green from the brown of earth,
Green on the empty branches,
We heard the flight of the leaves!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

A Strip of Greek Embroidery With a Gay Bird Motive

From the Greek Island of Paros comes this strip of embroidery. It has as its motive of design a bird form which cannot be identified exactly in nature, but which looks elegant in its towering comb and decorative tail. It is done in a darning stitch in pastel shades of blue, yellow, pink, green, reds and browns.

Such embroideries were made on the Greek Islands in the eighteenth century, but later when machines were invented, the hand decorated textiles were replaced by manufactured articles which seem, somehow, to lack the liveliness and brightness of folk handicraft.

Today every remnant of embroidery of the Greek Islands is treasured. This strip comes from a bedspread, probably made for a young lady's trousseau. It is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Stamps honoring the New York World's Fair are still the center of attraction, as they appear on the market. This past month France presented one stamp, Mexico one postage and three airmail stamps, Dominican Republic four postage and one airmail stamp, Rumania is expected to issue two during June.

The French stamp is a 2.25 fr. ultramarine showing the French Pavilion at the Fair, with the upper part of the Statue of Liberty shown in the foreground at the left and the Trylon and Perisphere in the background at the right.

The postage value of the Mexican set shows the cupola of the Revolution Monument in Mexico City; the air-mail values show the statue of Jose Maria Morelos, at Janitzio, Michoacan. Jose Morelos was one of the foremost heroes in the war for independence in 1811.

The design of the Dominican Republic postal set has the Trylon and Perisphere at the left, and the Columbus lighthouse at the right, with the national flag and cornucopia in the center. The air-mail stamp has an airplane instead of the flag and cornucopia in the design. The stamps from Rumania are expected to picture the Rumanian Pavilion at the Fair.

The United States Post Office Department has authorized the exhibition of a Railway Post Office car at the New York World's Fair. The car is to be fully equipped and with railway mail clerks performing distribution of mail, etc. It will be placed in the Railroad or Transportation area and will be open to the public for inspection. The public will have the privilege of posting first class mail therein and such mail will be specially cancelled with a stamp reading, "New York World's Fair R. P. O.-Railway Mail Service." Postage stamps will be on sale in the car and the complete operation of the Railway Mail Service will be explained to all who enter the car. Collectors who desire the R. M. S. cancellation mark should address covers to: Clerk in Charge, New York World's Fair R. P. O., Flushing, N. Y.

Stamps of Many Countries

Argentine Republic shows several pictorial views on her new Postal Union issue. The 5c. value pictures the Posthorn encircling the globe; the 15c., a view of the General Post Office at Buenos Aires; the 20c., the Argentine coat of arms; the 25c., a view of Iguaziu Falls; the 50c., Nahuel Huapi National Park; the 1p., the allegory of the U. P. U.; the 2p., allegory of Argentine, and the 5p., a view of Lake Frias.

Bulgaria honored the 50th anniversary of the Bulgarian Railway System by issuing a set of four stamps portraying pictures of a locomotive of the last century, a modern locomotive, a modern engine crossing a high bridge, and King Boris in the cab of an engine.

Chile has added a 2 pesos value to her current issue, showing a cargo vessel moored at the dock and entitled "Merchant Marine."

Costa Rica is expected to issue two commemorative sets in honor of the Pan-American Congress for Child Welfare which meets in San Jose this year.

France commemorated the 100th anniversary of photography with a special stamp of 2.25fr. value. Portraits of Daguerre and Niepce are shown in medallians at either side of the design and in the center is shown a reproduction of the scene in the French Academy when François Arago first announced the invention on January 7, 1839.

The 50th anniversary of the erection of the Eiffel Tower has been commemorated with a special stamp showing a likeness of the tower as the central design. The value is 90c. plus 50c. and the color a red violet. A special stamp has also been issued in connection with the launching of the S. S. Clemenceau. The stamp shows a picture of the vessel, and at the upper left a profile of Clemenceau.

United States Stamp Marking a Centenary of Baseball

Germany issued a special stamp for National Labor Day, May 1st, showing a characteristic pose of Chancellor Hitler. The value is 6pf. plus 19pf., the surtax being used for cultural purposes.

Two stamps were issued by Germany for the German Garden Exposition at Stuttgart. The design shows a portion of the Exposition building and the values are 6pf. plus 4pf., and 15 pf. plus 5 pf.

Japan has issued the third of the National Parks sets. The set shows scenes near Mount Daisetsu in Hokkaido and the values are the 2 sen, 4 sen, 10 sen and 20 sen.

Luxembourg will commemorate the centenary of her independence this month with a set of ten stamps showing portraits of former rulers of the Duchy.

United States Stamps

The new Baseball stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the introduction of baseball will be issued June 12th and First Day sales will be at Cooperstown, N. Y. This will be a 3c. purple stamp in horizontal format, depicting a sandlot baseball game played by boys. Those collectors who wish First Day covers may send up to ten covers to the postmaster at Cooperstown, N. Y. Covers should be No. 6 or 6¾, the name and address should be in lower right hand corner and exact remittance for the stamps required should be sent in cash or money order to the postmaster at Cooperstown together with the addressed envelopes.

Because of the special appeal this stamp will have for children, the Postmaster General has made provision for local postmasters to accept single addressed envelopes and three cents in cash from children of school age, to be forwarded to Cooperstown as first-day covers. These covers must be forwarded by the local postmasters in time to reach Cooperstown not later than June 12.

Chipping Sparrow At Home

The friendly little sparrow, the Chippy, builds her trim cup nest in the vines and shrubbery of our porches. I once heard of one which built in a potted fern that stood on the railing. If the bird likes a certain location she may return for several years and build again right on top of her former home. Such a nest, found in our porch vine, was four stories deep.

The mother bird brooding her eggs there, looked at us with such a confiding air that no one would have the heartlessness to disturb her. With a little patience, she could even be induced to take crumbs from our fingers while she sat on her eggs.

The nest is of hair woven around and around. The custom has won for the Chipping Sparrow the nickname, Hair-bird. Where the bird finds horse hair now-a-days is a question. One nest seen last year showed adaptability, for it was made entirely of human hair.

The Chippy's song, if such it can be called, is an insect-like, "Chip-chip-chip," repeated in rapid succession a dozen or more times exactly in the same key. It accounts for his name.

Chippies are small brownish birds with red-brown caps. They scuttle about the lawns like little brown mice, keeping much in pairs. They are most devoted couples and when one is seen the mate is never far away.

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FATHER'S DAY JUNE 18

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Mrs. Wanda G. Calhoun, 5906 Pulaski Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

New Musical Revue Opens at Shubert

By L. A. Sloper

The new Shubert revue, "The Streets of Paris," which opened last night at the Shubert Theater, is an opulent, riotous, and vulgar mélange. It contains, not everything, but a lot, including singers, dancers, and clowns in batches. It draws liberally upon vaudeville, burlesque, and night-club entertainment. It is long, lusty, and often lewd. Of course there is too much of it now, but it can be cropped without too great trouble. At the first performance, it went with remarkable smoothness.

What it lacks is ideas. Its sketches depend largely upon the peculiar talents of their personnel, rather than any cleverness in writing or staging. Even Harold J. Rome of "Pins and Needles" has been of small help. Often they close on a flat note.

They depend upon well-established material, such as the difficulties of Americans with the French language and customs; the failure of the French nation, while welcoming American tourists, to pay the war debt; Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy; the Foreign Legion in the desert; the Noel Coward formula, and the multiple impersonation—all of which have been done better before.

The most amusing among them is that in which Bobby Clark and Della Lind sing a love duet in a café while Apaches are fighting a gang war under their feet.

* * *

But there is an enormous amount of entertainment besides. The Olsen and Johnson touch seemed to be apparent particularly in the contribution of Abbott and Costello in their vaudeville skits of the straight man and the mug; and in the clowning of Ben Dova, who appears in the guise of a drunk on the edge of a balcony box, from which he leaps to the stage and performs a stunt on a swaying lamp post, which apparently derives from the circus trick of rocking on a pile of chairs on top of a table. These items won rounds of laughter and applause.

Lee Shubert's particular pride, Carmen Miranda, discovered in farthest Brazil night clubs and brought back by Herculean labors, was also received with enthusiasm. She is a vocalist who sings numbers of the rhumba type, with characteristic gestures, to the accompaniment of mandolins, a drum, and a gourd.

Another hit of the evening was Dr. "Think-a-Drink" Hoffman, who produces an endless variety of beverages, from cocktails to milk shakes, from containers which seem to hold nothing but water.

* * *

There are two very expert adagio dancers called Gower and Jeanne. There are "Three Little Maids" named Margo, Kate, and Evelyn Hilton, who sing in that radio style.

There is Jean Sablon, another featured player who is said to be known by his singing for the records. He is a very handsome young man distantly resembling Clark Gable.

There is a liberal display of personable young women, largely undraped, and an equally lavish exhibition of scenery and costumes. The Gallic touch is very slight. Indeed the chorus confesses early in the show that this is a Manhattan Gallicism.

It's a rough and tumble show with a lot of noise and a lot of clowning and a lot of vulgarity, and very little beauty or wit.

'The Streets of Paris'

Shubert Theater, Boston—Beginning May 31, 1939, Messrs. Shubert in association with Olsen & Johnson present Bobby Clark, Luella Gear, and Abbott & Costello in "The Streets of Paris," with Jean Sablon, Della Lind, Yvonne Bonvier, Gloria Gilbert, Dr. "Think-A-Drink" Hoffman, Gower & Jeanne, Readinger Twins, Ward & Van, Ben Dova, and Carmen Miranda. Staged by Edward Duryea Dowling. Music by James McHugh and Al Dubin. Additional numbers by Harold J. Rome. Dances by Robert Alton. Scenery designed by L. L. Goldwasser. Costumes by Irene Sharaff. Production ideas supervised by Jean Le Seyeux.

News of the Stage

Cast for 'Yokel Boy'

The cast for "Yokel Boy," Lew Brown's musical comedy which is scheduled to open at the Shubert Theater on June 19, will include Jack Pearl, Buddy Ebsen, Judy Canova, Jack Durant, Dixie Dunbar, Jackie Heller, Ralph Riggs, Lew Hearn, Mark Plant, Lois January, and Zeke Canova. Lew Brown has written the book, and, with Charles Tobias and Sammy Stept, has provided the music and lyrics. The production will be directed by Gordon Wiles of the movies. Gene Snyder will supervise the dances, and Walter Jagemann is preparing the scenery.

* * *

Dennis King at Marblehead

Ferenc Molnar's play, "Olympia," with Dennis King to act the chief masculine role, is scheduled as the opening bill of the North Shore Players season at Marblehead on Monday, July 3. Margaret Mullen, who was the leading lady in "Mrs. O'Brien Entertains," will play opposite him.

* * *

Monomoy Theater Plans

The second season of the Monomoy Theater in Chatham will open on Wednesday night, July 5, under the management of Mary B. Winslow. Nine productions will be given, with five performances a week, from Wednesday through Saturday, with one matinee performance.

A tentative list of plays includes "Dulcy," "Shadow and Substance," "Seven Keys to Baldpate," "Close Harmony," "The Play's the Thing," "Double Door," "What a Life," and "Topaze." Anthony Brown will direct the theater, and Betty Shay will be director of the apprentice school.

* * *

'Biography' in Maine

For the second play of their season, the Lakewood Players at Skowhegan, Maine, will turn next week to S. N. Behrman's comedy, "Biography." The cast will include Sylvia Field, Hume Cronyn, Elizabeth Love, David Byrne, J. Arthur Young, A. H. Van Buren, Jessamine Newcombe, and Grant Mills. The third largest opening audience in 39 years is claimed for the first performance of the season on May 27.

* * *

Rudy Vallee to Act

Bela Blau's Deertrees Theater at Harrison, Maine, announces that Rudy Vallee will appear there during the week of Aug. 1, in a play which is still to be chosen. It will not be his first appearance as an actor. He had a part several seasons ago in one of George White's Scandals.

* * *

Peterborough Schedule

The following schedule of plays is announced for the Peterborough Players at the Stearns Farm, Peterborough, N. H.: June 28 to July 8, George Kelly's "The Torchbearers"; July 12 to July 22, Benn W. Levy's "The Devil Passes"; July 26 to Aug. 5, dramatization of Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women"; Aug. 9 to 19, Kaufman and Hart's "You Can't Take It With You"; Aug. 21 to 26, Dodie Smith's "Dear Octopus."

* * *

Cohasset Opening

The summer season of the South Shore Players at Cohasset is expected to open on July 3 with "The Play's the Thing" as the first bill. Donald Cook will be in the cast.

* * *

Vineyard Players

The Vineyard Players at the Phidelah Rice Playhouse at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, will open their season on Monday, July 10. A tentative list of plays for the eight weeks includes: "The Royal Family," "Ah, Wilderness!" "Our Town," "You Can't Take It With You," "What a Life," "Charlie's Aunt," "Shadow and Substance," and "Way Down East." Among the actors engaged for the permanent company are Jessica Rogers, Frances Reid, Ruth Hermansen, Arthur Gould-Porter, and Sellwyn Porter.

* * *

At Dorset, Vt.

A six weeks' season is in prospect for the Dorset Players at Dorset, Vt., beginning on July 21 under the direction of Paul Stephenson.

Brooklyn Acquisition Heads Batting List—Girls' Softball

Hassett Paces Bees at Plate In Early Games

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the present low station of the Bees in the National League standing would hardly suggest an improved offense, it is a fact that Casey Stengel has uncovered more base hits in early games this spring, than over a corresponding period in 1938. The club scored run No. 100 almost two weeks ago at Pittsburgh, and since the beginning of the race has averaged four runs per game. In finishing fifth last year, hampered by a series of injuries, the Bostonians managed only about three and a half runs for each nine innings.

These figures may not be particularly consoling to fans who visioned a permanent first division campaign for the new Bees. Since Tony Cuccinello and Al Simmons were forced out of action for indefinite periods, the Hub National Leaguers have plunged deep among the rank and file of the second division. On the recent western tour, Stengel's pitching—his stoutest weapon—went into a slump. Some days the hurling was up to par, but the offense was silent. On others, the attack functioned while the defense slept. However, when Cuccinello and Simmons get back in there regularly, the upward swing of the 1939 offense will become more apparent.

Park Not for Hitters

During the last eight years—not including the current one—Boston's National League entry has averaged over four runs per game only twice. The 1932 outfit made it with 649 scores in 155 contests. The '36 team climbed over with 631 markers in 157 battles. The Hub offense hit bottom in '33 when a mere 3.4 average was compiled. Playing 77 games in the park known throughout the circuit as a "pitcher's paradise," the Bees may never develop a stout attack. The distant fences, the traditional East wind, and the poor background all work against the hitters.

For that reason, much commendation is deserving Buddy Hassett for his present high perch among National Leaguers. The right fielder-first baseman was batting a highly respectable .352 as he faced the Cincinnati Reds in the opener of a three-game series this afternoon. Only Morris Arnovich of the Phillies, at .373, was ahead of him. With 38 safeties in 108 tries, Buddy is a distinct threat to the crown now worn by Ernie Lombardi. If Hassett should lead the league in a Bee uniform, award him a medal. Seventy-seven games in Boston is the best known way to shrink a batting average.

Garms Over .300

The hitting of Hassett, and also of Debs Garms, were about the only bright spots in the recently concluded road tour of the Bees. Although Debs slumped somewhat, he managed to stay 12 points above the .300 level. The Texan had one streak in which he hit in 12 consecutive games. As a matter of fact, he has gone hitless in only seven of his club's 36 engagements. At the trick of getting on base, there are few more adept than Garms.

Max West, for whom Stengel has nursed fond hopes ever since his arrival in the Hub, showed definite signs of awakening at the plate in that holiday doubleheader at Philadelphia. The big Californian, who has never been accused of lacking hustle, hit two homers and a pair of singles that afternoon, driving in five mates. However, his 1939 average is still down around the level of his weight—.207. It would take a prolonged spurt to get Maxie in the respectable class, where he should be if he expects to play regularly in the National League. Perhaps Stengel's judgment will soon be vindicated.

Bees May Trade

Major league clubs have two more weeks in which to trade, although the Bees and Red Sox insist that chances of entering the market at this time are remote. Both the Phillies and Giants are in trading moods, however, and the Bees may do business before the June 15 deadline. Stengel has been hunting all spring for a center fielder and another starting pitcher. And now it develops he is on the market for a third baseman.

Briefs . . . The Reds have won five straight from the Bees this year . . . Lou Fette is to be married on Sunday . . . The tenth annual Kiddies' Day, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, is scheduled for July 17, when the Bees play Cincinnati . . . Saturday is Ladies' Day at the Hive . . . Bees are one game behind the sixth-place Giants.

Britain Pins Hope on These Poloists

© International

MEADOW BROOK, L. I.—The crack English polo team that will clash with an American four for the International Polo Challenge Cup at Meadow Brook is pictured here during a workout. Left to right are Robert Skene, John Lakin, Gerald Balding, and Eric Tyrrell-Martin. The series of matches for the cup starts June 4.

British Polo Forces Ready For Matches With Americans

International polo will take the spotlight Sunday when the best of British and American players meet at Meadow Brook, Long Island, in what should be one of the closest contests between the two countries in the history of the famous Westchester Cup.

The contests, which will be attended by polo enthusiasts from many parts of the world, will consist of a series of three matches, played on June 4, 11 and 18.

Never during the 63 years that Great Britain and the United States have sought supremacy on the polo field has so much interest surrounded preparations for this colorful event.

Here Since February

The British team, which has been practicing in this country since last February, has put in one of the most intensive training campaigns in the history of the series. Meeting and defeating some of this country's most powerful teams on the Pacific Coast, including the Texas Rangers team, the British challengers have carried with them hopes of winning once again the coveted trophy which since 1921 has rested on American soil.

The American team, which has been in formal training on Long Island since the first of May, has participated in a series of test matches, trying out player groupings, and attempting to find the combination for successfully defending the cup.

40-Goal Rating

The American committee has been fortunate in having the four top-ranking players in perhaps any country where polo is played to draw from. Tommy Hitchcock, Mike Phipps, Stewart Iglehart, and Cecil Smith, together, would form a combined handicap rating of 40 goals, the highest that any team could muster.

Veteran Tommy Hitchcock, whose long association with polo in this country has already assured him a berth in the sports annals, played his first international game in 1921, and has played on each of the teams that since that time have successfully defended the cup.

Stewart Iglehart has also seen action on an International team that defeated Britain at Hurlingham, England, in 1936. Cecil Smith, better known as "Cowboy Smith" due to his learning the game in Texas, is one of the foremost players in this country, and has participated in countless national and international matches. His injury in a practice match yesterday may bar him from play in the opening game on Sunday.

Likely to Start

Mike Phipps, recently elevated to a 10-goal rating, played against Britain in 1936, and completes the quartet likely to open the series next Sunday. These four 10-goal stars probably will constitute the United States team, although there will be no announcement on the team personel until immediately before the first match. Raymond Guest, a seven-goal player, has been mentioned as a possible substitute for Iglehart.

Spearhead of the British attack is the youthful Bok Skene, whose colorful play during the winter season in California won a place on the team. Skene, a native of Australia, first gained recognition by winning the Australian Gold Cup with the famous Ashton brothers. Gerald Balding, a veteran of international polo: Eric Tyrell-Martin, who has played polo extensively in both countries; and Aidan Roark, also a well-known figure in this country and Britain, make up the nucleus of the British squad. John Lakin, another member of the British squad, has been considered as a possibility for the opening match play.

Close Match Expected

Thus is the stage set and the players assembled for the most colorful event in polo history. Numerous test matches have brought predictions of victory for both teams, but a close match is expected to result from the nearly equal strength which has marked past play of both contestants.

* * *

British hopes are partially bound up in what is considered to be the finest string of ponies that a British team has ever possessed. The 55 mounts which will be drawn upon in the coming matches represent the finest thoroughbred stables in the world. Twenty-eight of these mounts belong to the Hurlingham Club, seven to the Nawab of Bhopol, four to the Maharajah of Kashmir, four to Lord Roxburghe, and the other to Lord Cowdray, non-playing captain of the British team. The remainder belong to the other members of the squad.

* * *

The International polo series between Britain and the United States began in 1886 at Newport, R. I., with a British victory. Britain has won the series in 1902, and in 1914. The United States has won the cup in 1909, 1911, 1913, 1921, 1924, 1927, 1930, and 1936—twice as many times as the British.

Sporting Around the Hub

Rowing Benefactor to Harvard

In rowing great oarsmen are useless without oars and shells, and college crew is practically a myth without finance. Some of the college sports are sources of revenue, if not sufficient for support they are at least helpful. Rowing has no income around these parts.

Because the expense of rowing is so great, it is like a magic wand when a graduate, such as Bob Herrick, takes such a keen interest in the welfare of Harvard's rowing. Mr. Herrick, unsolicited, has been the unpublicized source of support to the welfare of the Crimson crews.

No Publicity

He desires no public acclaim and his helpful hand to the fortunes of Harvard rowing has been so quiet that it is difficult to ennumerate his deeds. He has given among other things, at least 10 shells to Harvard and they average a cost of $1,200 each.

According to the treasurer's report of 1935 he gave $5,000 to Harvard primarily for rowing, but in the event of no rowing it was to be used at the discretion of the Athletic Association. He was believed to have had much to do with the financing of the 1914 crew that went to England to win the Grand Challenge Cup, along with giving his own time and expense to coaching and accompanying the boat.

This year Harvard again travels to England to compete in the Grand Challenge affair and again it is assumed that Mr. Herrick is quietly seeing to it that money is available.

Gave All Land

The Crimson rowing destinies needed quarters on the Thames River of Connecticut for the annual four-mile race with Yale and while Mr. Herrick's name is not listed among the contributers, due to the predominating modesty of the old gentleman, he gave more than all others in the land which comprises acres of valuable property.

There is a story which has leaked out about his modesty. Back in 1936 when the crews were training for the race with Yale at Red Top, Mr. Herrick was requested to attend a meeting of the oarsmen. (He never offers advice unless asked for it and never attends meetings or enters into the crew activities unless invited.) At this meeting he was surprised by the Athletic Director who really called the meeting to present him with a specially struck off medal from Harvard in appreciation of what he had done. It was not done publicly because of Mr. Herrick's aversion to publicity.

Mr Herrick is a quiet little figure around Harvard rowing. You would not notice him unless he is pointed out to you and that is something he would not want done. He genuinely enjoys following Harvard rowing and does so in a manner that has endeared him to everybody even remotely interested in the Crimson crews.

* * *

Northeastern wound up its 1939 baseball season happily. The Huskies defeated Boston College 5 to 3 yesterday largely due to the four-for-four of Foxy Flumere and thereby took seven of their last eight games.

* * *

Harvard coaches held their annual outing at the Belmont Country Club today. . . Henry Clay of Wakefield won the five-man tournament among the best players in the Middlesex Schoolboy Golf League at Sagamore Springs yesterday with a par 73. Dave Paul, son of Howard Paul, Bear Hill golfer, was second with 78, representing Melrose High School. . . Melrose High won the 1939 Suburban League tennis championship yesterday, repeating their 1938 conquest. . . Watch the competition in the P. G. A. championship at Wannamoisett tomorrow.

Web Morse

Harvard Hopes to Regain Batting Eye on Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not much was being said yesterday afternoon at Soldiers Field where the Harvard varsity baseball team was preparing for its return game in Brighton with Holy Cross Saturday. The boys were too busy trying to regain their lost touch with the willow.

The Crimson is in a slump. Out of the last four games Harvard has managed to win only one, and that was against the University of New Hampshire, 6-1. In that game, however, the Cantabs were fortunate in that Al Roper of the Wildcats had an off day, for in spite of the fact that he limited them to four hits, he gave up 13 free passes to first base.

Every team, of course, has an off day once in a while, but it is unusual to see a team which depends so much on batting go into such a protracted let-down. In these four losses, only four Harvard men have been able to get more than one hit per game, and in the last three games, against Cornell, New Hampshire, and Brown, the team as a whole batted for only .173. Brown and Cornell, incidentally, shut the Crimson out.

There are extenuating circumstances—such as the claim of poor officiating at Ithaca, about which letters have been written to the Eastern Intercollegiate League headquarters, and the good pitching of Walter Juszczyk of the Bruins, who struck out eight and bore down well in the pinches. Cornell, however, it should be pointed out, routed Harvard 12-3 at Cambridge this spring.

Even Ulysses Lupien, Harvard's outstanding slugger, is in the doldrums. "Lupe" won the league's individual batting crown and the Charles H. Blair Bat last season, and was leading the race again this year up to the last Cornell game. His last really good day was against Penn May 20, when he drove out two singles, a double, and a home run and knocked in five runs in five times at bat. In league competition he was batting .485, a mark which has dropped to .432 now and sees him in third place. In the four games following the Penn affair, "Lupe" has been hitting for .235, and in the last three for .154.

At the field yesterday, where practically the whole drill was confined to batting practice, he had no excuse to make. Between hard cuts at the ball "Lupe" leaned against the batting cage and declared, "All spring I seemed to be able to hit anything that came my way. It did not particularly bother me when I failed to get a base hit, for I was getting a lot of power behind my swing and meeting the ball squarely. As long as I was doing that, I was bound to get my share of safeties. Now, though, my timing is off and I can't seem to get the ball out of the infield."

If the way he was hitting them in practice yesterday is any indication, however, Lupien will come back strongly against the Crusaders Saturday afternoon. For that matter, so will a few of the other boys, who were being helped by Coach Floyd Stahl. Stahl donned the catcher's regalia and got just as close as he could to the batters to suggest and correct.

Coach Stahl said during the practice that he thought he would start Harold "Slim" Curtiss against the Worcester team, with Tom Healey being held for relief work if necessary. Tom pitched a good game against Brown, allowing eight hits, but as Lupien said yesterday, "You can't blame the pitcher for a loss if you don't score any runs for him."

The rest of the line-up finds Gannett, Lovett, and Tully in the field, Fulton catching, and Lupien, Capt. Art Johns, Keyes, and Grondahl from first to third.

Harvard plays four games—with Holy Cross Saturday, Tufts at Brighton June 10, Brown at Brighton June 14, and Tufts at Medford June 17—before its annual three-game with Yale, June 20 at New Haven, June 21 at Brighton, and June 23 at New London.

Reds Drawing Huge Crowds

CINCINNATI (AP) — It's pay day every day when Cincinnati's Reds are in town.

The front office, with understandable pride, let it be known that the baseball team which may win its first National League pennant in 20 years, had drawn 244,862 paying customers in the first 21 games at home—an average of 11,660, or over 4,600 more per game than for the same 21-game period of 1938 when home attendance was 147,665.

Last year was the year that brought Manager Bill McKechnie promise of a $5,000 bonus if he would draw 450,000 fans into Crosley Field. He got his bonus, all right, because the season's total home attendance was well over 700,000, due in part to the Red's late surge into fourth place.

Up On Last Year

Of course, the Reds played their 1938 Memorial Day double-header on the road, but even knocking off the 40,691 who saw the morning and afternoon whitewash by the Cubs, the club still is something like 57,000 up on the figure of a year ago.

Those big figures mean money, not only to the Cincinnati Baseball Club, Inc., but to everybody concerned.

The opposition gets 25 cents out of each ticket. So the other seven teams in the National League have taken away $61,215.50.

Then the Government gets 10 per cent of the gross, or a handsome sum.

Draw Everywhere

Nor is that quite all the story. The Reds draw crowds everywhere. One three-game series at Philadelphia drew some 20,000, which left ticket-takers there tired but happy, to say the least.

Last Sunday in St Louis 33,533, the biggest crowd since the heyday of the Gashouse Gang, watched the Reds and Cards split a doubleheader to decide the league lead.

With some 56 home games left, the outlook is bright here. Seven night games lie ahead and a chance to average 25,000 apiece.

Some people are saying the total will be a million for the year.

Star of the Month Rating to Pitcher

NEW YORK (AP)—Curt Davis, right-handed pitching ace of the St. Louis Cardinals, was the "Star of the Month" for May in Major League Baseball.

Six times during May and the fag end of April when the season was swinging under way Davis earned listings in the daily Associated Press compilation of "Yesterday's Stars." Considering that he started only eight games during this period his record was superlative.

Ernie Lombardi, slugging catcher of the Cincinnati Reds and most valuable player in the National League last year, made the Star rating five times.

Yale Elects Shields

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1 (AP)—Yale's track team chose Jay M. Shields of Pembine, Wis., as captain of the 1940 squad, it was announced here today. Shields excels in the hurdles events.

Glenn Cunningham's 4.04.4 mile mark is not recognized as a world record because it was made on an indoor track.

N. U. Will Miss Danny Miles

Capt. Danny Miles of Northeastern was practically a one-man track team, scoring 109½ points himself, it was revealed after Coach Jerry Tatton had gone over his records this morning.

Miles' career at Northeastern has been extremely successful, starting in his sophomore year when he won the New England intercollegiate outdoor crown. He shared the title last year and regained it two weeks ago, when he set a new intercollegiate record of 6ft. 4¼in.

Two Crowns

In addition to his college jumping, Miles has competed in the New England A. A. A. U. championships and holds both indoor and outdoor crowns. He never has been defeated in New England intercollegiate competition, except in dual meets when he allowed a team-mate to get the points in order to win a letter.

Miles came to Northeastern from Norwood, where he was only an average high school performer. He never reached six feet until his matriculation.

Included among Danny's good performances this season were his leap of 6ft. 5in. at Bates, 6ft. 3½in. at Tufts, 6ft. 4in. which tied him with Grandin Wise of Princeton for second in the indoor I. C. A. A. A. meet, and his record effort at Durham a fortnight ago.

Other Scorers

In addition to his high jumping, Miles has been a consistent dual meet point scorer in the high and low hurdles and the broad jump.

Nearest man to Danny on the entire squad was Sophomore Jake Wiren of Dedham, who scored 59 points. Frank Masianica of Everett had 52, and other high scorers included: George Shanker, 42; Joseph Gallant, 36; Jack Caswell, 34; Sam Drevitch, 27; Charles Chapkin, 25; Dave Lockerby, 24; Stan Tebbetts, 20; Connie Sullivan, 19; Richard Whipple, 17 5-6; Arthur Field, 16 5-6; Herbert Weightman, 14 5-12; Colby Kelly, 14, and Bill MacDonough, 13.

Borican Enters Canadian Meet

FORT ERIE, Ont. (CP)—John Borican, New Jersey Negro runner, has filed his entry to compete in the Fort Erie track club's annual invitation meet at Crystal Beach July 24. Borican is one of the best 1,000-yard racers in the world and has beaten Glenn Cunningham twice at the distance.

The entry list for the featured mile includes Chuck Fenske, Greg Rice, the Notre Dame flash, and Archie San Romani. Club officials are trying to persuade Sydney Wooderson, England's premier miler, to participate, but have received no definite word.

Exeter Special Train

Alumni and students at Exeter and Andover academies will have a special train for the annual baseball game at Exeter next Saturday, it was announced last night by the Boston and Maine Railroad. The train will leave the North Station in Boston at 12.27 p. m. daylight saving time, stopping at Andover at 1:00 o'clock, and arriving at Exeter at 1:40 p. m.

The Baseball Special will leave Exeter at 5:00 p. m. on the return trip, or shortly after the game is over.

Olympets Start Season Tonight

With Mayor Tobin scheduled to throw out the first ball, the Boston Olympets will make their Boston debut in the Garden at 8:30 tonight in the first of a regular series of girls' softball games.

For this opener, Manager Walter Brown of the Garden has secured the New York Roverettes, recognized as one of the outstanding teams in the country. The Roverettes play regularly in Madison Square Garden, New York, and during the past two years have met the best teams both in the United States and Canada. Since their inaugural in New York last month, the Roverettes have split a two-game series with the Toronto Langley Lakesides, champions of Ontario.

The locals' pitching problem seems to have been satisfactorily settled with the acquisition of Helen Johnson of the Back Bay, who joined the team this week. The rest of the line-up finds Clara Chiano of Roxbury at second base, Mildred Mooney of Roxbury at short stop, Edith Coady of Cambridge in right field, Edna Stafford of Wakefield at third base, Virginia Dagg of Framingham in centerfield, Scotty Ramsey of Needham in left field, Marion Schultz at first base, and Dorothy Green, catcher.

Monhegan Race Aug. 26

PORTLAND, Maine, June 1 (AP)—The Portland Yacht Club sent out invitations today to 50 eastern clubs for the annual Monhegan race, a top event of the yachting season in Maine waters.

The race will start from Portland Aug. 26. A number of changes have been made in this year's schedule.

Harold White, Jr., owner of Spookie, which took the Monhegan trophy for two years in succession, will be unable to participate this year.

New Chequessett Pro

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 1 (AP) — Herb Collier, Manchester golfer, has announced he has accepted the post of professional at the Chequessett Country Club in Wellfleet, Mass. He will start his duties June 7, the day the club opens. Collier captained his high school and St. Anselm's College golf teams.

AMUSEMENTS

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BROADHURST, W. 44 St. Evs. 8:40—55c to $3.30 Mats. Wed. 55c to $1.65, and Sat., 55c to $2.20 Circle 6-6699. Seats 8 weeks in advance.

250 IN CAST—SEE IT HERE—IT WILL NOT TOUR
THE AMERICAN WAY with FREDRIC MARCH (in person)
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center 49th Street and 6th Avenue—COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30 Mats Wed. and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

THE THEATRE GUILD presents a new comedy by PHILIP BARRY
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY with KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN, NICHOLAS JOY, JOSEPH COTTEN, SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Th., W. 44 St. Mail orders till July 29
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURSDY. and SATDY. 2:40

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Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

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COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Air-Conditioned Always Comfortable
Thurs., Fri., Sat., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Eleanor Powell — Gracie Allen
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BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
Bing AT HIS BEST!
Bing CROSBY * Joan BLONDELL
East Side of Heaven
with MISCHA AUER - SANDY
PLUS 2nd FEATURE
PETER LORRE as MR. MOTO in DANGER ISLAND
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CARY GRANT JEAN ARTHUR
"ONLY ANGELS HAVE WINGS"
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SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets at all prices 2 Weeks in Advance .25, .50, .75, $1.

Kramer and Van Horn Show Tennis Strength—N. Y. Section Leads Pro Golf Entries

Youngsters Beat Veterans In Pacific Coast Tennis

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Four beardless youths—the oldest but 18 years young—took the court in the Southern California tennis finals here and proved that the master minds of the Davis Cup squad could do far worse than pit the winning doubles team, Jack Kramer and Welby Van Horn, against the Australians in what should be the decisive match for the world's amateur championship trophy.

About the only better thing that the Davis Cup arrangers could do, as things look now, is to perfect the hesitating team of Jack Tidball, perennial competitor in major play, and Gene Mako, who burned up the world's courts as the partner to the one and only J. Donald Budge, now professional.

Mako-Tidball Out

The Mako-Tidball combination lost the local semifinals match to a young pair, David Freeman and Ted Schroeder, who themselves lost in the finals. Up until that semifinals the Mako-Tidball were considered America's No. 1 combination. But if the youngsters can blast these veterans, there's no telling what the Aussies can do. In fairness to game Gene, it must be recorded that he simultaneously had worked himself into the singles finals, but because at that point he had foot trouble, he had to forfeit to Frank Parker.

For the match that was never played, Gene was ranked as the third best singles player in the United States, and Frank eighth.

In Fast Company

That the doubles outcome was no fluke may be indicated by the record the finalists had already made: Kramer is U. S. interscholastic champion, Van Horn is national junior doubles king; Freeman is national junior singles and doubles champion, and Schroeder is junior singles champion of Western Canada. What's more, they are all local lads. And being brought up in the fast company of Los Angeles tennis is a training equaled nowhere, according to such an authority as Perry T. Jones, builder of champions, tournament manager, and head of the Los Angeles Tennis Club.

Other Southern California titles went to: Dorothy Workman, who won the women's singles from Marjorie Blair without loss of a game; Gertrude Dockstader and Mary Arnold winning the doubles from Dorothy Bundy and May Doeg, Santa Monica cousins, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3; and Miss Arnold, the only double winner of the tourney, teamed with her old partner, Willis Anderson, taking the mixed title from Pauline Betz and Bill Reedy in straight sets, to climax a day featured by local talent.

* * *

Trojans of the University of Southern California (and no glimpse from a Sidelines these days would be complete without such a reference) appear to have a rival team in their own back yard when it comes to garnering national titles: Compton Junior College piled up more than 110 points at Sacramento on May 27 to win the first annual national junior-college track and field championship—which was dominated by California schools.

The only new jayvee record to be set was in the half-mile: Brail Hyde of San Mateo was clocked in 1:54.6, 6-10 of a second under Pasadena's Madrid, set last year. Individual honors went to James Ruffin, 20-year-old negro of Pasadena, J. C., who copped both sprints and finished third in the broad jump. It looks like Pasadena won't have to Miss the Robinsons, now flown to other colleges.

* * *

Baseball's centennial is being observed with a birthday party June 9 at Wrigley Field; the regular night game between the league-leading Angels (if they hold up) and the Stars is to be preceded by a comedy game in costumes of a 100 years ago, including horse-drawn carryalls for taking "me out to the ball game."

Now that Venezuela is represented in major-league baseball (Alejandro Carrasquel of Washington:), things are moving to bring the first American all-star invasion of Latin-America, according to Ted Norbert, Puerto Rico's contribution to the San Francisco outfield; he reports a request from a Venezuelan promoter to organize a post-season trip, and two of the likely squad members are Pitchers Jess Flores and Joe Gonzales, Mexican hurlers in the Coast League.

Robert K. Shellaby

English Girls Play Baseball?

Keystone

In regard to baseball technicalities, this may be a problem picture. But it shows one interesting thing—that women are taking to the game with enthusiasm in England.

And Talking of . . . Baseball

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Britons DO Play 'Ball'

LONDON—"There are now close upon a thousand baseball clubs in Britain," said G. K. Edwards, Secretary-Treasurer of the London County Baseball Association, when we were chatting together the other day. And I think you must agree that, to anyone who has not followed closely the growth of America's national game in this country during recent years, this simple statement is a bit of an eye-opener.

Baseball, of course, is not a new thing in Britain. It was played with enthusiasm in certain centers before the World War. Chipping Norton, Oxford village with a population of 4000, started in 1912 and now boasts 10 teams. But baseball has always been up against the deep-rooted tradition of cricket, and only since 1933 can it be said to have made anything like a steady advance.

Association Formed

In that year the National Baseball Association was established to control the game in all its aspects, the main agent in its foundation being the gentleman who is now its President—John Moores, a Northcountry millionaire.

What the Association has accomplished in five years you can estimate from the fact that last season at least 10,000 British men and boys played "ball," and an aggregate of at least a quarter of a million spectators went along to the various grounds to watch them doing it.

On Amateur Basis

In London, which vies with Yorkshire for the right to be considered the "county area" where baseball is most popular, play is entirely on an amateur basis. A few years ago an attempt was made to present the game on a professional scale at certain of London's big and well-known stadia. But the expense of leasing these was great, while attendances were small, and the project had to be abandoned for financial reasons. There are, however, some professional players in the land. To be found in the semi-professional teams which operate in a competition known as the Lancashire and Yorkshire Major League.

Needless to say, the pioneers of baseball have perceived the importance of introducing the game to the youth of the nation, and they are busy right now in persuading headmasters of elementary schools to place the game upon their curricula of sports.

Ball Fields Available

In a desire to put the game before the public as widely as possible, the co-operation of public park authorities has been enlisted and in London open spaces, there are four regular "diamonds," complete with stop netting—two at Hackney Marshes, and two at Wormwood Scrubs.

Particularly gratifying to those who wish to see baseball firmly planted in Britain has been the eagerness to adopt the game into the Royal Air Force. "Believe it or not" remarked Mr. Edwards, "there are no fewer than 80 teams playing regular baseball on 37 diamonrs laid out at the Halton Training Center for R. A. F. apprentices."

Headquarters

The hub of Britain for baseball, so to speak, is away up on the top left hand corner of the map,—at Liverpool, where, at 29, Norwood Grove, you may find the headquarters of the N. B. A. all abustle with the activities attendant upon supervising the game on a nation-wide basis. The N. B. A. administration comprises delegates from the vairous county associations, which consist of representatives from the leagues (some 50 in number) that are run by deputies from the Clubs.

The hottest hot-bed for baseball, reckoning the matter in terms of cities, is Hull, where as many as 40 senior teams are in action, not to mention eight clubs for women, which participate in a league of their own.

Oh yes, the ladies are in on it now, and more and more of them are taking an interest in the game as fresh feminine clubs and leagues are organized for them.

Numerous Tournaments

The British season opens May 1, closes Aug. 31, and the outstanding competitions are those for the National Baseball Association Cup, the London Cup, the Lancashire-Yorkshire Major League, and the London Amateur Senior League, in which the winners last season were Rochdale, De Havilland Comets, Halifax, and Romford Wasps, respectively. Though in making this selection I may be doing some slight and unintentional injustice to certain other keenly supported tournaments.

"One way and another" said Mr. Edwards, to whom I am indebted (and so are you) for all this information, "we can say that the full 'arrival' of baseball in Britain is only a matter of time"

"And, one way and the other" said I, as we shook hands and parted company "I think you're right."

Baseball Stamp Sale on June 12

The vivid new baseball stamps commemorating baseball's 100th anniversary are rolling off the presses for their first sale at Cooperstown, N. Y., On June 12.

Postmaster General James A. Farley will go to Cooperstown to sell the first sheet of the new three-cent stamps. The rich purple postals carry a colorful picture of a sandlot game between two boys' teams. Crossed bats, a catcher's mitt and a baseball, garlanded and dated "1839-1939," are designed on the left side of the baseball stamp.

The stamp sale, a major event to stamp collectors, is one of the features of the elaborate ceremonies during Cooperstown's Cavalcade of Baseball June 12.

Checkers at Tacoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The National Checker Tournament will be held in Tacoma in August, according to Lee Croft of this city, President of the Washington Checker Association. He states that this will be the first time the National Tournament will meet west of the Mississippi River.

In lovely Wright Park here is many a table with attendant seats, where the enthusiasts sit hour after hour and lay traps for the unwary in the gentle wars of the checkers, where the "Maginot Line" is only the Kingrow.

Summer Ski Meet June 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIMBERLINE LODGE, Ore.—Like a fresh breath on the nation's fervid summer sports brow will be the fourth annual Golden Rose International open ski tournament at Timberline Lodge, June 11.

Skiing in the middle of June?

Assuredly, and on more than four feet of snow over a downhill course some two miles long on Mount Hood's perpetually white bosom.

Nearly 100 skiers, including entrants from several foreign countries, will compete in the men's, women's, and juniors' expert divisions.

Rose-Covered Arch

Wearing shorts or swimming trunks, the riders of the wooden wings will start at Crater Rock, 10,100 feet high, and plummet down the snow-filled valleys to a rose-covered arch at the finish line near 6,000-foot-high Timberline Lodge, scene of the national downhill and slalom open championships in April.

While competitors will plan to "travel light" in shorts, they also will be prepared to don their warmest Alpine garb if necessary.

Two years ago, during the tournament, a snowstorm struck with capricious suddenness, and competitors had difficulty finding the marking flags and remaining on the course.

Fresh Snow

Just as summer skiing was getting a good foothold at Timberline Lodge in May, a blizzard bearing six inches of fresh snow descended at the time of Crown Prince Olav of Norway's recent visit to Timberline.

But the hardy Norseman startled his skiing guides by vanishing down the mountainside in the snowstorm at full speed. He held true to the course and emerged at the lodge despite taking the mile and a half descent "wide open."

Among top favorites are Lewis Davis of Vancouver, B. C., defending champion; Hannes Schroll from California; Olaf Rodegard and Boyd French, Jr., of Portland, and Dom Amick and Don Fraser of Seattle.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Cincinnati Home-Run Parade

When the Cincinnati Reds closed their recent "crucial" series with the Cardinals—who up to that point had set the National League pace—they had hit exactly 35 home runs in 35 contests. In a circuit that seldom features the offensive, Bill McKechnie's boys are creating more than a mild stir. Even the Yankees admit that the new powerhouse from the West has quite a record and might not submit too easily in a World Series. But the first week in October is still distant.

The Cincy homer record finds Buck McCormick in the lead with nine, a figure good enough for second place among all National League sluggers. In a slump at the beginning of the season, Ernie Lombardi is now coming fast and needs only two to pull up even with the first baseman. Junior Frey, who is filling that much-discussed "hole" at second base, has hit five. Then come Ival Goodman, Wally Berger and Harry Craft with four each, and Bill Myers with two. With seven men taking part in the four-bagger offense, McKechnie's club presents an unusual problem for other National League contenders.

Davis Stopped Them

Over the stretch of games under discussion, the Reds went only nine afternoons without connecting for the circuit. Only three opposing pitchers have gone the route and stopped them from clearing the fences—Curt Davis of the Cardinals, Red Sewell of the Pirates and Boston's Jim Turner. Frey, Berger and McCormick all connected in a single meeting with the lowly Phillies, and the following day Berger hit two and McCormick one. Through a recent string of nine contests, the boys hit 11 against the Bees, Phils, Dodgers and Giants.

The Cincinnati attack came to an abrupt halt on Tuesday, however, and aroused the belief that perhaps, after all, the McKechnie clan is not unbeatable. In a doubleheader at Crosley Field, Larry French and Vance Page of the Cubs held the league leaders to 13 scattered hits and no runs. The Reds could get on base, but they couldn't score. By this unexpected display of defensive genius, the Bruins signaled that they are still to be reckoned with. Of which McKechnie has no doubt.

Cincy hit 110 home runs last year in 150 games, for an all-time club standard. Unless one or two of McKechnie's slug rs are forced out of the line-up for a long period, this 1939 outfit is a cinch to go over the top to a new record. The National League team mark for homers is held by the 1930 Cubs, at 171. Hack Wilson was the individual star that year with 56. The major figure stands at 182, by the '36 Yankees.

The young club that McKechnie took over in the spring of '38 was slow in starting, but once it was under way, there was much unrest in Chicago, Pittsburgh, and New York.

Sophomore McCormick

McCormick is exploding the ancient theory that the second year is the hardest. As a freshman, he fooled a few scouts in '38 by hitting .326 for McKechnie. Buck's 209 base hits lead the league. When the Reds reached Boston for the opening of a series with the Bees today, the sophomore first sacker was batting a neat .331 in 38 games. He had 32 runs driven in. With such experienced sluggers as Lombardi and Goodm n around, the manager thinks enough of McCormick to use him in the so-called "clean-up" berth in the batting order. And the big fellow is cleaning up with more consistency than the average sophomore.

As recent as the spring of '38, the scouts of rival clubs had negative reports on McCormick. They said he'd never hit the curve ball thrown in the National League. However, the averages prove that Buck has always been fair with the bludgeon. Since his entrance into organized ball in 1934, he has compiled only two marks below .300—both in the same year. He hit .256 in 38 games with Dayton at the beginning of '35, and finished with Toronto at .235. But in between these two stops he had a .311 figure at Nashville.

British Poloists Win Tune-Up Game

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—The British polo team, with John Lakin replacing Aidan Roark, rode roughshod over a 28-goal opposition four yesterday in its final test match before opening the international series against the United States Sunday. The score was 10 to 2 with play limited to six chukkers.

Gerald Balding, riding at No. 3 for the British, scored seven goals; Bob Skene, at No. 1, counted for two, and Lakin, at No. 2, added the other.

The lineups:

Pos.	British	"Reds"
1	Bob Skene	Ebby Gerry
2	John Lakin	Robert Gerry
3	Gerald Balding	Hesketh Hughes
4	Eric Tyrrell-Martin	Raymond Guest

Score by chukkers:

British	1	2	1	2	2	2	—10
"Reds"	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Scoring: Balding 7, Skene 2, Lakin 1, Ebby Gerry 1, and Robert Gerry 1.

U. S. Polo Team Wins 16 to 14

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Cecil Smith, crack American polo player, escaped with nothing more serious than a bad shaking up when his pony fell in a practice match yesterday.

Three days of rest and quiet and the Texan should be able to play with the United States against Great Britain here Sunday.

The American side defeated the Long Island team 16-14 with Mike Phipps scoring five goals.

The line-ups:

American	Pos.	Long Island
Mike Phipps	1	Pete Bostwick
Cecil Smith	2	Jimmy Mills
Tommy Hitchcock	3	Aiden Roark
Winston Guest	4	Billy Post

Americans	3	1	3	3	4	2	0—16
Long Island	10	1	1	1	0	1	0—14

Scoring—Americans—Phipps 5, Smith 4, Hitchcock 3, Guest 3, and one by penalty. Long Island—Post 2, Mills 2 Bostwick 1 and 9 by handicap.

Helen Jacobs Wins

LONDON, May 31 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, tuning up for the Wimbledon tennis championships, defeated Mrs. Dorothy Round Little, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, in the semifinals of the Priory Lawn Tennis tournament today.

Miss Jacobs, in the finals, will meet Mrs. R. Ellis, the former Senorita Anita Lizana of Chile, who defeated Miss D. Wood, 7—5, 1—6, 6—2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	25	13	.658
St. Louis	22	14	.611
Chicago	20	15	.526
Pittsburgh	19	18	.514
Brooklyn	17	18	.486
New York	17	21	.447
Boston	15	21	.417
Philadelphia	12	24	.333

Results May 31

Brooklyn 7, New York 4.
Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	29	7	.806
Boston	21	12	.636
Cleveland	19	15	.559
Chicago	19	16	.559
Detroit	16	22	.421
Washington	14	22	.389
Philadelphia	13	22	.371
St. Louis	11	26	.298

Results May 31

No games scheduled.

Locke Two Up

NEW MALDEN, Eng., June 1 (AP)—Arthur (Bobby) Locke held a two up lead over British Open Champion Reggie Whitcombe, after 36 holes of their 72-hole $5,000 golf match yesterday.

P. G. A. Lists Tourney Data

CHICAGO, June 1 (AP)—The New York Metropolitan Section will have an even dozen entries in the Professional Golfers' Association's annual tournament, July 9-15, two more than any other area.

Qualifying places and those exempt from qualifying for the 1939 event at the Pomonok Country Club, Long Island, New York, were announced yesterday. The New York sector, with eight qualifying places, three golfers who are exempt, and the automatic exemption of Joe Sylvester, the home club professional, topped Illinois and Philadelphia, which were next in line with seven qualifying places and three exempt players apiece.

Manero Exempt

The New England section shared the most qualifying places with New York, but had only one exemption, Tony Manero of Salem, Ryder Cup team member.

Other players exempted were Paul Runyan, 1938 champion; Sam Snead, runner-up to Runyan; Jimmy Hines, 1938 semifinalist; Jim Foulis, Gene Sarazen, Horton Smith and Byron Nelson, quarterfinalists last year; Johnny Revolta, Walter Hagen, Ralph Guldahl, Henry Picard and Ed Dudley, Ryder Cup squad members, and the 1939 national open champion, if he is not among those named.

Qualifying Awards

The qualifying awards, which total 102, follow: Central New New York, Connecticut, Indiana, Mid-Atlantic, Northern California, Northeastern New York and Oklahoma, three each; Eastern Missouri, Mid-West, Minnesota, Pacific Northwest, Western New York, and Wisconsin, two each; Iowa, New Jersey, Southern California, and Tri-State, five each; Ohio and Southeastern, six each; Illinois and Philadelphia, seven each; and Metropolitan and New England, eight each.

Tom Walsh, National P. G. A. Secretary, said 1,319 members were eligible for the qualifying rounds, the deadline for which is June 19.

Bear Crew Prepares for Hudson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—University of California's varsity crew, champions of the Pacific slope, leave here Saturday, June 3, for Poughkeepsie, where they will compete against most of the best eight-oared shells in the country. California will send three shells, freshman and junior varsity along with the record-breaking varsity eight, to compete in the nation's greatest crew regatta.

Admiral "Ky" Ebright, who brought California crews from comparative obscurity to international renown with Olympic championship eights in 1928 and 1932, is grooming his men daily on the wind-swept Oakland Estuary. No changes have been made in any of the shells as yet, but the jayvee boating might undergo a shake-up in the next few days, Ebright indicated.

In a two-mile time trial this week, the varsity overcame a two-length handicap given to the jayvee to finish first in the time of 10:17.6. In April, the Bear varsity defeated the Washington Huskies by six lengths to establish the best time record ever made on the Pacific Coast in 36 years of competition. The Golden Bears pulled the three miles in 14:48.4.

Ebright is the only coach competing on the Hudson this year with more than two Poughkeepsie wins to his credit. California varsity boats crossed the finish line first in 1928, 1932, 1934 and 1935. Last year, the Bear freshmen took first place with the varsity barely being nosed out by Navy.

California has the lightest, but also probably the best, stroke in the nation this year in Alan Kirkham Smith of San Rafael. Smith, dark-haired, slender, 6ft. 2in. pace setter of the varsity, has the rhythm in his beat that makes the boat go. Smith burned so much midnight oil in examinations earlier this month that he went down to 160 pounds, but he is expected to be back to 165 pounds soon. Another big asset in the Bear shell is baritone-voiced Jim Dieterich, coxswain of the boat. Dieterich is being given credit by crew critics for flawless judgment in the recent Washington California race.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Luke Hamlin, Dodgers — Allowed Giants only six hits in winning his fifth game of the season, 7-4.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Top Three in Each League)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Campbell, Indians	21	64	16	25	.391
Arnovich, Phillies	37	142	23	53	.373
Foxx, Red Sox	28	103	26	37	.363
Dickey, Yankees	35	127	35	45	.354
Hassett, Bees	32	108	12	38	.352
J. Martin, Cards	27	91	21	32	.352

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg Tigers	9	Camilli, Dodgers	10
Selkirk, Yanks	9	McCormick, Reds	9
Williams, Red Sox	8	Mize, Cards	8
		Ott, Giants	8

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sox	36	Goodman, Reds	36
Wright, Senators	34	McCormick, Reds	32
Selkirk, Yanks	32	Camilli, Dodgers	32
Hoag, Browns	32	Ott, Giants	31

Canada to Send Team

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian Amateur Ski Association decided to send a team to the Federation International de Ski tournament at Oslo, Norway, next winter and it approved the North American team and individual tournament proposed by the United States Ski Association.

Speed Racers Get Rewards

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1 (AP)—Drivers in the 500-mile automobile race here Memorial Day got their rewards at a victory dinner last night in the form of about $100,000 cash and assorted trophies.

Wilbur Shaw of Indianapolis, who won, received $27,405, including the $20,000 first prize and lap and accessory prizes, the checkered flag of victory, two trophies, and an electric refrigerator.

Medal to Roberts

The medal for the 1938 American Automobile Association driving championship and $650 in Speedway prize money were awarded posthumously to Floyd Roberts of Van Nuys, Calif., fatally injured in the race. Roberts won the 1938 event.

The Indianapolis Motor Speedway Corporation put up more than half the prize money and the automobile industry nearly all the rest. Each of the 33 drivers got some money, but many must turn over part of it to car owners.

Bob Swanson of Los Angeles, who was injured with Roberts, received the least—$510.

Shaw won the second-place AAA championship medal and Chet Miller of Detroit, also injured in the crash, the third-place medal.

Prizes

Prizes to those who finished behind Shaw in the first 10 were, in order:

Jimmy Snyder of Chicago, $15,687.50; Cliff Bergere of Hollywood, $7,062.50; Ted Horn of Los Angeles, $4,475; Babe Stapp of Los Angeles, $3,800; George Barringer of Houston, Texas, $2,612; Joe Thorne of New Rochelle, N. Y., $1,987.50; Mauri Rosé of Columbus, Ohio, $2,012.50; Frank Wearne of Pasadena, Calif., $1,687.50, and Billy Devore of St. John, Kan., $1,532.50.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results May 31

International League

Buffalo 6, Montreal 3.
Only game scheduled.

American Association

Louisville 6, Minneapolis 1 (called 8th, rain).
Only game scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 4, Portland 3.
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 0.
Sacramento 5, Seattle 4.
Hollywood 4, San Francisco 3.

Texas League

Fort Worth 4, Oklahoma City 3 (20 innings).
Others postponed.

Southern Association

Knoxville 8, Atlanta 3.
Others postponed, rain.

Eastern League

Elmira 6, Williamsport 0.
Binghamton 6, Albany 4.
Springfield 5, Hartford 4.
Wilkes-Barre 5, Scranton 1.

West Indian Team

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (CP Cable)—Five athletes have been chosen to represent this British West Indian Island at the International Track and Field Meet in White City Stadium, London, Eng., during July and August.

They are John Cumberbatch and Macdonald Bailey, sprinters; Hugh Sosa, middle distance runner; Mannie Ramjohn, three-miler, and Eric Pierre, jumper. Cumberbatch set a new West Indies record of 21.5s. for the 220 yards, at the West Indies Games here.

Three-Year Contract

AUBURN, Ala., June 1 (AP) — President L. N. Duncan of Alabama Polytechnic announced last night Head Football Coach Jack Meagher had signed a new three-year contract which extends to Sept. 1, 1943.

Meagher, who came here from Rice Institute in 1934, has produced teams victorious in many intersectional games.

Pirie to Honolulu

TORONTO, May 31 (CP)—Bob Pirie, Canadian swimming champion at most distances up to two miles, has left for Honolulu where he will compete in the Honolulu championships June 15-17. He was the only Canadian invited by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, which is bringing together the outstanding Japanese and United States stars for the meet.

Illinois Valley Sports Writers' Association members annually select the outstanding athlete from their district.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day	664,510
1939 volume to date	96,807,795
1938 volume to date	92,797,268

Market Leaders Off Fractions To Over 2 Points

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—The stock market took the backward trail today with leaders conceding fractions to more than 2 points.

Occasional attempts at a rally met with scant success and prices, near the final hour, were about the worst. Dealings were slow throughout. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 650,000 shares.

There was nothing particular in the general run of news to dampen sentiment to any great extent and brokers attributed the retreat partly to the speculative thought the list had done enough on the upside for the moment and was entitled to a rest at lower levels.

Foreign markets did little either way, apparently reflecting some disappointment over the latest snag in Anglo-Soviet conversations regarding the anti-aggression bloc.

Steels and motors were among the heaviest stocks, with rails mildly resistant.

Principal losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, and Owens-Illinois.

Inclined to slip in the curb were Lockheed, American Cyanamid "B," Standard Steel Spring and Aluminum of America.

U. S. Bonds Climb

U. S. Government bonds climbed as much as 21-32 point to new highs today following the Treasury announcement that no new money would be involved in the June 15 refunding.

At the same time, corporate loans, in the majority, declined fractionally on moderate trading. Among the bonds quoted lower were Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Central Pacific 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, Great Northern 4s of '46, and Commonwealth Edison 3½s.

Foreign governments slipped fractions.

Wheat Fluctuates Broadly in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 1 (AP)—Wheat values fluctuated within a wide range today, rising almost a cent but then falling back below Wednesday's closing level. Early in the session July wheat equaled its 1939 high of 79¼.

Official reports indicating crop deterioration in the winter wheat belt has been checked and predictions of showery and cooler weather over most of the grain producing territory encouraged profit taking.

Wheat closed 1⅛-⅝ lower than yesterday, July 78⅛-78, September 77⅞-¾; corn unchanged to ⅜ off, July 51½, September 52¾-⅞; oats unchanged to ⅜ lower.

Foreign Exchanges

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market leveled off at lower prices late today following a morning setback. Selling appeared prompted by Russian rejection of British-French mutual aid plans. British funds ended around ¼ point down but foreign loans held steady. Trans-Atlantics were easier. Domestic rails lost as much as a point and the majority of commodity shares declined. Small losses liberally dotted the industrial division.

Paris: Although a late rally shaved the day's worst losses, bourse quotations were generally lower at the finish. Bank of France stood out with a gain of 255 francs but rentes dipped 30 to 50 centimes. Royal Dutch slipped a little and Suez Canal ended unchanged.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 2 points higher to 3 lower today. Buying was influenced by the belief the coming international cotton conference might spike an American export subsidy.

Reports of better weather in sections of the American wheat belt and a neglected cash market spurred selling of wheat futures. Closing prices were down ¼ to ⅜ of a penny.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, June 1

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Sterling Demand	$4.68¼	$4.68¼		$4.2397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68¼		8.2397
France—franc	.0265⅛	.0265		††
Belgium—belga	.1703	.1703		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2254	.2254		‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼		.0526
Germany—mark	.4012	.4013		.4033
Holland—gulider	.5355	.5376		§
Sweden—krona	.2412	.2412		.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2353		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2091		.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼		.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1886	.1886		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0427	.0427		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso¶	.2320	.2315		.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0550	.0550		.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350		.2060
Peru—sol	.1837½	.1850		.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3637½	.3650		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2732	.2731		.8440
India—rupee	.3489	.3490		.6180
Java—florin	.5377	.5393		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2915	.2910		*
Shanghai—dol	.1612½	.1612½		*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5447	.5445		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9978	.9975		1.6931
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2015	.2015		$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Free market. ‡ Parity changed; new value not yet determined. * Paper rate. †† Revaluation of gold reserves of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Hathaway Bakeries Shows Loss

Hathaway Bakeries, Inc., reports for the 16 weeks ended April 22, 1939, net loss of $28,450, which compares with a net profit, before provision for Federal income taxes, of $29,379 for the corresponding period of 1938.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	61½	61½	61½	
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	35	35	35	M'y31
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	4	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill (1½g)	2	21	21	21	— ½
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	7	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	52¼	52¼	52¼	—1
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y31
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
123¼	51⅛	Alleg pf xw	2	63¼	61½	61½	— ½
147⅜	61⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ½
133⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	61½	61½	61½	— ½
19	9	Alleg pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	17	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6¾	Allen Industries	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	167	167	167	
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	M'y26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mill (¾g)	5	12	11½	11⅜	— ⅜
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	11	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅝
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	7	35	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅜
197⅜	123¼	Alpha Cem (½g)	2	151½	151½	151½	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	M'y25
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	68⅛	68	68	M'y31
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	7	18⅜	18	18⅜	M'y31
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	9	13¼	13	13	M'y31
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	2	37½	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅞
100⅜	83¼	Am Can (4)	11	92	91¼	92	+ ¼
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	172	172	M'y29
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	9	23⅛	22⅛	22⅝	— ½
55	32	Am Car pf	2	39	39	39	—1
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	6	17¼	16½	16½	—1
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	M'y15
122¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	*1	122¼	122¼	122¼	M'y31
83¼	51¼	Am Colortype	1	7	6½	6½	M'y31
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	2	7½	7⅜	7½	
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	9½	9½	9½	
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y29
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	13	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
16⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	18¾	18⅝	18¾	— ⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¾
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	
47⅞	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	6	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	— ¾
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'y31
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	22	22	22	
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	11	18⅞	18	18⅛	— ⅞
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	52	52	52	M'y31
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	13	13	13	— ½
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y31
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	2	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	118	118	118	M'y31
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	6	4⅜	4½	4½	— ¼
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf(2¼k)	1	39	39	39	+1
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	4	35	33½	33½	—2
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	20	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ¼
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	6	14¾	14½	14½	— ½
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	—1¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
20	10⅞	Am Seat (1⅛e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
53⅝	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	15	43¼	41¾	42¼	—1⅜
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	137½	137½	137½	M'y29
67	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	65	65	65	— ½
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	26	25	24⅛	25	— ½
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	1	11	11	11	— ¼
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	2	11	11	11	M'y26
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	M'y31
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	89½	89½	89½	— ½
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y27
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	7	165	163½	163½	—2¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	82	82	82	— ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	1	84	84	84	+ ¾
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153¼	153	153¼	M'y26
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	14	10	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	M'y25
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y31
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	33	33	33	— ½
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	3	5	5	5	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	5	26½	26	26½	M'y17
36¼	20¾	Anaconda(½g)	43	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	— ⅜
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	M'y26
22⅜	13½	Anchor H (.15g)	7	21½	20¾	20¾	— ¾
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y26
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	— ¼
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y29
103⅛	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	100	100	100	
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	12	4	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	12	40⅛	39	39⅛	—1⅜
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	M'y31
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	7	7	7	— ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	7½	7½	7½	— ½
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73	73	73	M'y19
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
37	30	Associates In (2)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	20	29¾	29	29⅜	— ⅞
71	51⅞	Atch T pf (3½g)	2	63	63	63	—1¼
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅝
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y29
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	5	13	13	13	M'y31
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
110⅛	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	44½	44½	44½	M'y26
66¾	51	Atlas Pow (1g)	2	52	51	52	M'y25
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y31
4⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y31
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y23
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	19	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	27	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ½
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y31
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	14	14	14	— ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	8	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	4	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
22½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22	22	22	— ½
100	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
125	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	
87⅝	71¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y31
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	40	24	23⅜	23½	— ⅜
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
52⅞	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	M'y18
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y26
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	55	58⅜	56⅝	57½	—1¼
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	*21	17½	17½	17¼	+ ½
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	*2	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅛
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	20½	20½	20½	
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	1	11	11	11	— ¼
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	17	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	— ⅛
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	19	19	19	M'y26
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	14	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¼g)	8	24¼	23⅝	24	— ⅜
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y26
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	—1¼
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	7	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	M'y31
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	9	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
39½	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39	39	39	M'y27
48⅜	41¾	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y31
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	3	9½	9½	9½	M'y26
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	40	40	40	M'y31
24⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas	14	22¾	22½	22¾	— ¼
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	M'y25
14⅞	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	9	14	13⅞	14	— ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	3	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
30	16	Bullard Co	1	20	20	20	—1
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¾
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	7	14⅛	14	14⅛	
18¾	11¼	Burr Add .20g)	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y25
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
4¼	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3	3	3	
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
		C					
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	5	18	17¼	18	
51½	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	4	51½	51½	51½	M'y 5
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	11	11	11	— ⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	22	16¾	16¼	16¾	
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	43	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	M'y29
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5½	5½	5½	
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	3	82	79	79	M'y31
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	7	45	44	44	—1
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	M'y31
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	20	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ½
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	20½	20	20½	+ ½
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
9½	4	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y17
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	4	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ¼
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y26
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	38	38	38	—1
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	6	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
30	18⅜	Champ, Pap & F	8	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	M'y31
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	9	33⅛	32¾	33	— ½
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+ ⅛
25½	17¼	ChesCorp(1.20g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	M'y31
⅝	¼	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y16

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y17
1	½	Chi & N West	6	½	½	½	— ⅛
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y29
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	1	½	½	½	M'y24
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	M'y24
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y31
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y25
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35	35	35	M'y31
48¼	44⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	M'y29
¾	⅜	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y27
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y12
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	M'y31
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	2	11	11	11	M'y26
13⅛	7	Childs Co	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¾
85¼	53⅝	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	140	69¼	68	68⅞	—1¾
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	2	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	M'y27
26	15	ClarkEquip(¼g)	4	20	19¾	20	M'y29
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	M'y29
60⅛	36½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	5	39⅝	38⅞	39¼	— ⅝
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	7	27¾	27½	27¾	— ¾
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	4	128	127½	127½	M'y31
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	M'y29
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	31	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
105½	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y29
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	3	26	26	26	—1¾
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	8	15½	15¼	15½	
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.60g)	8	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¾
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.60g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	M'y29
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	89	89	89	
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	2	27	26	26	M'y25
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	1	88	88	88	M'y31
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	7	47¼	46⅞	47	— ½
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	M'y25
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	51	50⅜	51	
110	106	Coml Tcvpf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	M'y22
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	22	11⅜	11	11	— ¼
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	30	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	3	59	58¼	59	
28⅜	25⅜	Com'th Ed (.80g)	66	28¼	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y25
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	4	23⅛	23	23	— ¾
6	5¾	Congress Cigar	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
25½	18⅛	Consol Aircraft	7	21⅛	20½	20½	— ¾
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	5⅝	5¾	5¾	M'y31
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	25	31⅛	31	31	— ½
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	105⅞	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y31
12⅛	8¼	Consol Fpf (½k)	2	10½	10	10	— ⅛
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	2	6	6	6	— ½
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Con R R Cuba pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y29
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	M'y24
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	M'y 3
99½	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	99¼	99¼	99¼	M'y31
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	3	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	5	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	15	1½	1⅜	1⅜	M'y31
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	96	96	96	M'y31
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	12	37¼	37

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Outcome of TVA And C. & S. Deal Depends on Parley

NEW YORK (AP) — Conferences in the Tennessee Valley Authority area in the next few days may determine the fate of the $80,000,000 TVA-Commonwealth & Southern agreement, important public utility sources said.

The agreement, transferring C. & S's Tennessee electric producing and distributing facilities to TVA and associated municipalities, expires the end of June.

Unless it is renewed, or unless Congress by that time authorizes TVA to issue bonds of $45,000,000 needed to finance the deal, utility men said it may not go through.

Uncertainty as to Congressional action has led to a proposal that the agreement be extended 60 to 90 days. Although Wendell L. Willkie, President of C. & S., was not available for comment, utility sources reported that tentative discussions initiated by the cities of Nashville and Chattanooga had paved the way for such an extension.

Congress has been asked to approve three changes in TVA's present powers of issuing bonds:

1. To permit purchase of generating equipment;

2. To permit purchase of properties in valleys other than Tennessee Valley (part of the properties affected by the deal are in the Cumberland valley);

3. To change the nature of TVA bonds, as desired by the Treasury Department.

The Senate has approved the program. The House Military Affairs Committee, however, has yet to report the measure to the full House.

Republicans, "conservative Democrats, and some members representing coal areas (interested because of the changeover from steam to water power) were said by utility sources here to be blocking approval of the bill by the committee.

These sources said a suggested compromise in Washington had been approval of a bond issue to finance the TVA-C. & S. deal—about $45,000,000—plus an additional $10,000,000 to finance the anticipated acquisition by TVA of C. & S.'s Alabama and Mississippi properties with Congressional authorization of any future TVA expansion required. The administration was said to desire no restriction and the approval of a full potential $100,000,000 issue.

Quarter Business For New England Well Above 1938

During the month of April there was a moderate decrease in the level of general business activity in New England compared with March after allowances for customary seasonal changes, according to the Monthly Review by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Activity in this district during the first quarter of the year, continues the report, was substantially higher than a year ago. During the four-week period ending May 6 carloadings in New England were 11.9 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year.

Sales of New England department stores and apparel shops during April were 3.7 per cent less than in April last year and for the first four months of 1939 were 1.1 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago.

The value of total construction contracts awarded in New England during April was $29,336,000, an amount 37.6 per cent over March and a gain over April last year of over 70 per cent. The cumulative total of building contracts in this district was $80,291,000 for the first four months of the current year, which exceeded that of the corresponding period a year ago by 67.9 per cent.

Cotton consumption by mills in New England during April was 67,776 bales, as compared with 84,839 bales in March and 49,651 bales in April last year.

In New England during April production of boots and shoes is estimated to have been 12,009,000 pairs. This was a decrease of about 26 per cent from the total produced in March and about 13 per cent under that of April last year.

During April there was a decrease from March of 2.2 per cent in the total number of wage-earners employed in representative manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts and a reduction of 4.2 per cent in the amount of aggregate weekly payrolls, according to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.78⅞	.79¼	.77⅞	.78⅛	—.00⅛
Sept.	.78⅝	.79	.77¾	.77⅞	—.00⅜
Dec.	.79¾	.79⅞	.78¾	.79	—.00⅜
	Corn				
July	.51¾	.51⅞	.51⅜	.51½	—.00⅜
Sept.	.53⅛	.53⅜	.52⅞	.52¾	—.00⅛
Dec.	.53⅜	.53½	.53⅛	.53⅛	—.01⅛
	Oats				
Sept.	.32⅞	.33⅛	.32½	.32¾	
	Rye				
July	.54¾	.54⅞	.53¾	.53⅞	—.00⅜
Sept.	.56⅛	.56⅜	.55⅛	.55¼	—.00½
Dec.	.57½	.57¾	.56¾	.56⅝	—.00½

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
June	10.80	10.80	10.72	10.80	—.20
Sept	11.20	11.25	11.10	11.16	—.16
Dec	11.55	11.57	11.41	11.41	—.21

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.00-10.50; export 10.24. Tin steady; spot and nearby 49.00; forward 48.75. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.75-80; East St. Louis 4.60. Zinc steady; East St. Lous spot and forward 4.50. Quicksilver 84.00-87.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	8.92	8.89	8.92	9.01
December	9.00	8.94	8.94	9.05

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3s '43-40 June	104.4	104.4	104.4
2 3²⁄₈s '43-41 Mch	106.6	106.6	106.6
3 3³⁄₈s '41	107	107	107
9 3³⁄₈s '47-43	111.3	111.3	111.3
14 3¼s '45-43	110.30	110.28	110.29
1 3¼s '46-44	111.12	111.12	111.12
51 4s '54-44	116.4	116.3	116.3
29 2½s '45	108.31	108.31	108.31
38 3³⁄₈s '56-46	116.5	116.5	116.5
4 3¼s '49-46	112.10	112.10	112.10
25 4¼s '52-47	121.29	121.29	121.29
13 2½s '48	108.31	108.31	108.31
14 2½s '53-49	109.9	107.2	107.9
1 2½s '52-50	107.7	107.7	107.7
8 2¾s '54-51	109.4	109.2	109.4
2 3s '55-51	112.5	112.5	112.5
29 2½s '60-55	109.29	109.16	109.29
5 2¾s '59-56	108.16	108.16	108.16
19 2¾s '65-60	108	107.17	108

Federal Farm Mortgage

7 3s '47-42	106.27	106.27	106.27

Home Owners' Loan

4 2¾s '49-39	100.13	100.12	100.12
13 3s '52-44	109.10	109.10	109.10
150 1½s '47-45	102.1	102.1	102.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77	77	77
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	67	67	67
1 Alleghany cv 5s '50	33	33	33
40 Alleghany 5s '50 st	28¼	27⅝	27⅝
8 Allied Strs 4½s '50	95	95	95
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	91	91	91
30 Am&For P 5s 2030	63	62⅛	62⅛
8 AmIGChemcv5½s49	103¼	103	103
1 Am Int 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Am T&T 5½s '43	111⅜	111*	111⅛
28 Am T&T 3¼s '66	110	109½	110
47 Am T&T 3¼s '6	110	109¾	110
19 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	106½	106½	106½
18 Arm Del 4s '57	99¼	99	99
4 Arm Del 4s '58	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
23 AT&SF 4s '95	110¼	110	110⅛
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	95	95	95
25 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	95	95	95
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111½	111½	111½
2 At&Ch&NA 4½s '44	93½	93½	93½
2 ACLine 1st 4s '52	81½	81½	81½
3 ACLine 4½s '64	59	58¼	58
4 ACLine 5s '45	68	68	68
5 At&Dan 1st 4s '48	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
3 B&O rfg 6s '95	21½	21¼	21¼
16 B&O 1st 5s '48	63¼	62½	62½
2 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	63	63	63
29 B&O rfg 5s '95	21¼	21¼	21¼
28 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	21¼	20¼	20¼
4 B&O 5s '96 F	21¾	21¾	21¾
7 B&O cv 4½s '60	21	20¾	20¾
17 B&O cv 4½s '60	12⅝	12½	12¼
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	12⅛	12	12
13 B&O 1st 4s '48	60¼	60	60
5 B&OPLE&WV '41	52¾	52¾	52¾
6 B&O4sPLE&WV '41ct	52½	51⅝	52½
2 B&O 5s SW '50	42¾	42¾	42¾
5 B&O 5s SW '50 ct	42½	42	42
1 B&O 4s TC '59	51	51	51
10 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117	117	117
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	133¼	133¼	133¼
15 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108	107¾	108
25 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105	104⅞	105
18 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10 Boston&Me 5s '67	33½	33¼	33¼
12 Boston&Me 5s '55	33½	33	33½
4 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	77¼	77	77
4 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	111	111	111
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93⅜	92¾	92¾
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	36	36	36
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	35	35	35
1 Bush Term 5s '55	36¼	36¼	36¼
100 Can Pow 4s '66	100¾	99⅞	100
2 Can Nat 5s '69 July	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
18 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	118	117¾	118
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	115	115
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	123¾	123¾
9 Can Pac 5s '54	93¼	93	93
2 Can Pac 4½s '48	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	85	85	85
3 Can Pac 4s perp	75½	75½	75½
3 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Nen New Eng 4s '61	29½	29	29¼
21 Cen Pac 5s '60	45¾	45¼	45¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
4 Ch P&F (38) 4¾s '50	104½	104½	104½
5 C&O 4½s '92	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
64 C&O 3½s '96 D	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
89 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	10	10	10
5 CZ&C&Q rfg 5s '71 A	91¾	91½	91¾
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97¾	97¾	97¾
9 QB&Q 4s Ill '49	103½	103	103½
7 CB&&Q 3½s '49 Ill	99¾	99½	99½
24 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16⅝	16½	16½
10 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16	16	16
6 CMStP&P 5s '75	7⅛	7¼	7¼
1 CMSP&P aj 5s 12000	2¼	2¼	2¼
7 CM&SP 4¾s'89 F	24¾	24¾	24¾
19 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	25	25	25
25 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	25	25	25
1 CM&StP gen 4s'89	34¼	34¼	24½
8 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8	7⅞	7⅞
9 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4	3¾	4
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8	8	8
3 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	6	6	6
1 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	2½	2½	2½
6 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	51¾	51½	51¾
2 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	108½	108½	108½
8 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Childs Co 5s'43	73¾	73¾	73¾
14 Cin Un Term 3⅜s'69	109½	109½	109½
8 CCC&StL 4½s'77	50½	49	49¼
11 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	68	67½	68
1 CC&StL Spfd 4s'40	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 ClevUn Term 5½s'72	87¼	87¼	87¼
20 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	73¾	73	73⅜
7 Cod&So 4½s '80	35	34¾	34¾
6 Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	102	101½	101¾
4 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	102¼	102½	102¼
27 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102⅝	102½	102½
1 Col & Hock V 4s'48	114	114	114
1 Col Ry 5s'57&'85	109	109	109
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	105	105	105
19 Cmwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	112½	112¼	112½
26 Cmwlth E cv 3½s58 n	112⅝	112½	112½
5 Comwlth Ed 4s'81	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
9 Comwlth Ed 3¼s'65	104 5-32	104 5-32	104 5-32
5 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104½	104½	104½
5 Con Edis 3½s'48	106	106	106
1 Con Edis 3½s'58	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	106	106	106
4 Consum Pw 3½s'70	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
3 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	109	108¾	109
2 Container 5s'43	99	99	99
1 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s'42	34¾	34⅞	34⅞
1 Cuba R R 5s'52	38	38	38
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	58½	58½	58½
3 Del P & L 4¼s '69	105	105	105
1 D G & E 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Den G & E 5s '51 st	106	105¾	106
2 D & G 4s '36	91¼	91⅜	91⅜
2 Dow Chem 3s '51	105	105	105
3 Duluth S S & A 5s '37	14½	14½	14½
1 Ed Ill N Y 5s '95	145	145	145
1 Elg Jol & E 5s '41	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	10¾	10¼	10¼
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	42¼	42¼	42¼
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18	18	18
2 Erie cv 4s '53 A	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	107	107	107
1 Fed L & T 5s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Firestn T&R 3½s'48	104⅝	104½	104⅝
14 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7½	7½	7½
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
11 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
13 Gen Mot Accep 3s '46	102	102	102
27 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	105¼	105	105
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	59½	59½	59½
12 Goodrich 4¼s '56	103¾	103½	103½
31 Goodrich 6s '65	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
8 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	92	90¾	90¾
8 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	80	80	80
8 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	80½	80	80½
42 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	95¾	95⅜	95⅜
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Gul M & N 5½s '50	74	74	74
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	93½	93½	93½
4 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	74¾	74½	74¾
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101	101	101
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	52	52	52
3 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45¾	45¾	45¾
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	48¼	48¼	48¼
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	45½	45½	45½
5 IllStl4½s'40 103 7-32	103 7-32	103 7-32	103 7-32
6 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s 62	62	61¾	62
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	59½	59½	59½
10 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	2	2	2
6 Int Gt Nor 1st6s'52	10	9¾	9¾
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	85	84¼	84½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	58	58	58
11 Int Paper 5s '47	98¼	97½	98¼
3 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Int T&T 4½s '52	65¼	64½	64½
2 Int T&T 5s '55	69	69	69
1 Iowa rfg 4s '51	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	91½	91½	91½
5 K C Term 4s '60	109	109	109
20 Keith (BF) 6s '46	99	98½	98½
12 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¼	102	102
8 Kresge Found 4s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Lac Gas 6s'42A	43	43	43
6 Lac Gas 5½s'53	55	55	55
4 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	52⅞	52¾	52¾
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	99	99⅛	99⅛
5 LS & MS 3½s'97	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
10 Leh & N Eng4s '65A	90	90	90
12 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	57½	57½	57½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	24	24	24
8 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17	17	17
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15¼	15	15¼
3 Lion Oil ref cv 4½s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
14 Loews 3½s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Louisi & Ark 5s '69	85	84¾	84¾
2 Loud&cN 4½s 2003	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	46¼	46¼	46¼
32 Manat Sug 4s '57	32	31¾	31¾
20 Manhat Ry 4s '90	42½	41¾	41¾
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	40⅜	40¼	40¼
7 Market St Ry 7s '40	50	49	50
3 MetWSideECh1 4s '38	8	8	8
4 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	2½	2½	2½
2 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	8½	8	8
51 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	8¼	7¾	8⅛
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	70	70	70
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	22¾	22½	22½
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	18½	18½	18½
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	13	13	13
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10 Mob & Ob 5s '38	29½	29	29
25 Mob & O 4½s '77	26	25	25
4 Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	109	108½	109
3 Mon W Pa P S 6s '65	106½	106⅜	106½
133 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	41½	41⅜	41⅜
7 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	39	39	39
3 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	43	43	43
1 Nassau El 4s '51	42	42	42
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108	108	108
14 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	106	105⅝	105⅞
1 N Orl & N E 4½s '52	56⅞	55⅞	55⅞
4 NO Tex & M 5½s '54	31½	31½	31½
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¼	53½	53½
10 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50¼	50	50
4 NYC cn 4s'98	58¼	57¾	57¾
10 NYC 3¾s'46	72	72	72
6 NYC cv 3¼s'52	60	59½	59½
22 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	50¾	50	50
7 NYC&HR 3½s'97	79¾	79¼	79⅞
2 NY Chi&Stl 6s'41	58½	58½	58½
1 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	57½	57½	57½
4 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
1 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
5 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	106⅞	106¼	106¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 NY Edis 3¼s'66	111¼	111	111
1 NY G El H&P 4s'49	117	117¼	117¼
1 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	13½	13⅛	13⅜
1 NYNH&H 4½s'67	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	12	12	12
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	10½	10½	10½
1 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
22 NY Steam 3½s'63	105⅓	105¼	105½
2 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	7¼	7¼	7¼
15 NY Tel 4½s'39	101 21-32	101	21-32
1 NY Trap R 6s'46 st	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
2 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 Norf Sou 5s'61A	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Norf&W 4s '96	123	122¾	122¾
7 Nor Am Co 4s'59	107	107	107
1 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
13 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56¼	56	56¼
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047	46½	45¾	45⅞
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047	46½	46	46½
11 Nor Pac 4s'97	71¼	70⅝	71¼
11 Nor Pac 2047	43¼	42½	42½
6 Ogden&LCha 4s '48st	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
17 Ohio Ed 4s'65	108¼	107⅞	108¼
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112 21-32	112 21-32	112 21-32
2 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	117½	117½	117½
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	118¼	118¼	118¼
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Pacif Cst Ls 5s '46	58	58	58
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	111⅝	111½	111⅝
3 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	56	56	56
8 Pen Co 4s '63	103	102¾	102¾
15 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	105	104⅞	104⅞
5 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106¼	106¼	106¼
16 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	96½	96½	96½
32 Pen RR 3¾s'52	82¼	81	81
5 Peo GL&CC Chi 6s '43	51	51	51
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	63½	63⅛	63⅛
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	109½	109½	109½
1 Phila Co 5s'47	104½	104½	104½
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	112	111⅝	111⅝
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	117	117	117
3 Phillips Pet 3s '48	109¼	109	109
18 PCC & St L 4½s '77	97½	97½	97½
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C	36¼	36¼	36¼
8 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	72⅜	72	72
5 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	44	44	44
45 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	15¾	15¼	15½
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	58	58	58
13 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103½	103½	103½
4 Republic Stl 4½s '61	91¾	91	91⅛
2 Republic Stl 4½s '56	91¾	91⅛	91⅜
1 Rio Gr W 1st 4s '39	33⅜	33	33
1 Roch G & E 5s '62 E	104½	104½	104½
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	60½	60½	60½
1 St L S F 4½s '78	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
5 St L S F 4s '50 A	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
4 St L S F 4s '50 A	8⅞	8½	8½
1 St L S W 1st 4s '89	58½	58¼	58½
4 S A & A Pass 4s '43	50	49¾	50
6 Schulco 6½s '46	20	19	20
10 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	20	18	20
1 Schulco 6½s '46 B	30	30	30
3 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	30	30	30
3 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6½	6¼	6¼
2 Sea A L 6s ctf	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
5 Sea All Fla 6s'35Bct	2½	2½	2½
3 Socony Vac Oil3¼s'50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 So Cal Gas 4s'65	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 So Kraft 4½s'46	92½	92½	92½
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Sou Pac 4½s'68	44	43¾	43¾
23 Sou Pac 4½s'81	43¼	43	43⅜
31 So Pac 4½s'69	43⅜	43	43
23 So Pac 4½s'81	63⅜	63½	63½
30 So Pac clt 4s '49	45¼	44¼	44¼
3 So Pac 3¾s'46	54½	54½	54½
11 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	45⅞	45½	45½
14 South Ry 6½s'56	71	70½	70¾
9 South Ry gen 6s'56	67½	67¼	67¼
11 South Ry cn 5s'94	71	70½	70¾
24 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105⅝	105	105⅜
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Studebaker cv 6s'45	80½	80	80
2 Swift&Co 3¼s'50	105½	105½	105½
15 Tex El Pw 5s'47A	100¼	100	100
8 T RR A StL4½s'39	101¾	101¼	101¼
1 Texark&FtSm5½s'50	87	87	87
3 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	118½	118½	118½
1 Tex&Pac 5s'77B	82½	82½	82½
1 Tex&Pac 5s'79C	81½	81½	81½
18 Third Ave aj 5s'60	10¼	9⅞	10
12 Third Ave 4s '60	44	43½	43½
18 TideWatAsO3½s'52	107¼	106¾	107¼
1 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	108	108	108
8 Union Oil Cal 4s'42	114¾	114¾	114¾
21 Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	111	111	111
9 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	114⅜	114¼	114⅜
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108¾	108¾	108¾
34 Un Pac 3½s'71	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 Un Pac 3½s '70	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
2 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	109	108¾	108¾
4 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	70½	70½	70½
3 UnRys StL 4s '34	27½	27½	27½
7 US Steel 3¼s'63	105½	105¼	105¼
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	100	99¾	99¾
3 Utah P & L 5s '44	100½	100¼	100½
1 Util P & L 5½s '47	68¼	68¼	68¼
28 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108⅜

Eastern, Southern Roads Seek Revenue Rise From Fare Cuts

Total U. S. Relief Expenditures Now $10,498,757,136

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal Emergency Relief expenditures by all Government agencies between April 8, 1935 and April 30, 1939, totaled $10,498,757,136, the Treasury reported.

Of this amount, $2,212,443,309 was spent during the first 10 months of this fiscal year, which started on July 1, 1938.

Outlay by States

Total expenditures and expenditures for the first 10 months of the present fiscal year by states, included:

Alabama, $142,460,257 and $33,376,599; Arkansas, $130,268,308 and $31,174,861; Florida, $123,959,048 and $28,241,114; Georgia, $148,228,629 and $37,602,600; Louisiana, $129,095,154 and $29,162,101; Mississippi, $124,297,790 and $26,837,921; North Carolina, $122,950,013 and $26,350,102; South Carolina $109,712,023 and $27,644,429; Tennessee, $129,698,281 and $24,237,598; Texas, $299,574,896 and $61,415,831; Virginia, $109,382,220 and $17,219,551.

Arizona, $65,037,562 and $9,206,816; California, $554,682,243 and $95,907,318; Colorado, $131,921,316 and $26,930,585; Connecticut, $98,451,603 and $22,530,269; Delaware, $12,308,003 and $2,630,096; Idaho, $60,889,638 and $9,063,053; Illinois, $650,911,811 and $164,169,014; Indiana, $259,618,190 and $63,220,254; Iowa, $109,908,993 and $22,902,972; Kansas, $141,332,641 and $24,813,854; Kentucky, $151,729,161 and $36,557,351; Maine, $51,577,958 and $7,787,034; Maryland, $90,659,653 and $14,373,397; Massachusetts, $420,488,924 and $92,486,495; Michigan, $378,547,770 and $113,310,111; Minnesota, $241,910,809 and $51,057,269; Missouri, $275,789,598 and $66,687,449; Montana, $115,656,021 and $20,789,101; Nebraska, $118,131,459 and $23,831,543; Nevada, $18,382,823 and $2,019,340; New Hampshire, $34,119,067 and $6,080,094; New Jersey, $338,244,441 and $75,597,402; New Mexico, $66,604,618 and $8,957,342.

New York, $1,311,951,662 and $215,748,774; North Dakota, $95,510,113 and $17,519,606; Ohio, $648,801,228 and $183,409,092; Oklahoma, $118,646,631 and $39,648,720; Oregon, $91,421,870 and $15,320,838; Pennsylvania, $901,000,589 and $191,091,555; Rhode Island, $48,590,243 and $13,152,167; South Dakota, $103,344,320 and $18,271,153; Utah, $58,783,329 and $10,333,462; Vermont, $27,941,163 and $4,783,066; Washington, $187,442,264 and $37,356,773; West Virginia, $143,558,829 and $29,277,646; Wisconsin, $263,485,156 and $57,225,489; Wyoming, $40,560,483 and $6,583,629.

Other Territories

District of Columbia, $185,440,254 and $33,068,127; Alaska, $6,353,458 and $325,955; Hawaii, $18,385,233 and $2,107,907; Panama Canal, $704,217 and $4,217; Puerto Rico, $72,921,083 and $12,015,535; Virgin Islands, $2,315,237 and $550,633; not allocated to specific states, $145,068,546 and $19,077,197.

Part of Old Colony To Go to New Haven And Rest Abandoned

Under an amended plan of reorganization of the Old Colony Railroad filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, a large part of the present Old Colony will be sold to the New Haven Railroad and the balance will be abandoned.

According to the new scheme the roads to be abandoned and to cease all operations, both freight and passenger by Jan. 1, 1941, are the so-called Boston group of properties including the lines from Boston to Middleboro and to Plymouth, embracing the commuting area. The segments of the present Old Colony which will be sold to the reorganized New Haven include the lines to New Bedford, Newport, Fall River, Fitchburg, Lowell; the lines on Cape Cod and the Old Colony's freight terminals in Boston.

The amended plan states that "the protective committee for this stock (Old Colony) has indicated its desire to co-operate with the Commonwealth and the communities involved to the end that the final disposition of these properties (the lines to be abandoned) will be in the manner best adapted to protect the interests of the public as well as the owners."

Under the terms of the plan the reorganized Old Colony will have outstanding only the 125,008 shares of its capital stock now in the hands of the public, as the New Haven which now owns 125,768 shares will be called on to surrender the stock for cancellation.

The plan also provides that the reorganized New Haven shall issue to present Old Colony bondholders reorganization securities equal in face value to the full principal amount of Old Colony mortgage bonds outstanding as follows: 20 per cent in fixed interest bonds, 40 per cent in income bonds and 40 per cent in preferred stock.

Power Output Best In About 2 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States during the week ended May 27 advanced to the highest levels in around two months, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The latest total of 2,204,858,000 kilowatt hours was 1.6 per cent ahead of the 2,170,496,000 in the preceding week and 11.7 per cent ahead of the 1,973,278,000 in the comparable 1938 week.

Percentage increases over a year ago in major geographical areas were reported as follows: New England 13.2, Middle Atlantic 10.6, Central Industrial 14.2, West Central 6.2, Southern States 9, Rocky Mountain 13, Pacific Coast 8.9.

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'Triple Budgeting' May Permit Deficits to Run Indefinitely

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The latest efflorescence of economic theory at Washington, in the recent TNEC hearings, seems to many people in Wall Street as another chapter in the rake's progress of budget theory. It is another version of the notion that the worse the deficit, the better.

However, like many of Washington's interesting theories, it has not, in fact, been sprung suddenly on a startled public. It is a brain-trust theory which has been some time in the maturing. About a year ago Mr. David Cushman Coyle, one of the bright stars among Washington's big-league thinkers, expounded the theory of the budget elaborated last week, in an article in one of the quality magazines.

Well-Being in Balance Sheet

He scouted the acrid Republican assertions about the budget deficit, arguing that everything from TVA to the post offices was a public investment, and therefore an asset behind the public debt. He even argued that the well-being of the people was an asset which in any sound national balance sheet should be set off against the public debt.

The same happy type of theory about the Government's budget was elaborated by the President in his January budget message this year. The President said that certain government outlays should be considered in the nature of investments, and therefore not considered as expenses at all.

This has sometimes been called double-budgeting or the maintenance of a secondary budget. It is, however, triple budgeting. Double-budgeting began about five years ago, when the Treasury divided its outlays into "Ordinary" and "Emergency," which latter category was subsequently euphemized as "Recovery and Relief."

According to the new dispensation, the budget should now carry three categories on the expenditure side — "Ordinary," "Emergency," and "Investment." It can only be called "double-budgeting" on the theory that the "emergency" outlays have already become "ordinary," which seems to be the case.

Now this double- or triple-budget theory seems to mean that budget deficits can go on indefinitely so long as the Government's borrowing is incurred for purposes of national welfare. It also seems to mean that the Government can go further and further into profitable investment, like a corporation which keeps on borrowing indefinitely for new money-making ventures.

Combating Theory Difficult

But in the arsenal of the opposition there seems to be no real weapons capable of dealing with this pleasing theory. Financially orthodox people have not exactly been rendered speechless, but they haven't been able to bring as much light as heat to the problem. Most of the opposition seems to feel it enough merely to state the staggering totals of the debt—only to find that the public is not staggered; or to refer to the story of John Law, to Andrew White's history of the Assignats, and to the German experience in the 1920's.

These so-called arguments are hardly very effective. They assume that people are not intelligent, which is hardly credible; and the German experience is a very poor example, for the German Government was under impossible reparations demands and is generally supposed to have ruined its currency quite intentionally. The Russian experience can also be easily side-stepped, for the People's Soviets under Lenin were quite content to destroy the currency and along with it all those who lived on fixed incomes.

In fact, appearances seem to conspire against the budget balancers. The French, for reasons somewhat like ours today, ran consistent deficits in the early 1920's, but they suffered only a comparatively mild period of hard times in 1927 and 1928 after years of deficit-inspired prosperity.

Furthermore, orthodox economists have been threatening us with "inflation" (probably meaning, of commodity prices) for years, but commodity prices are anything but inflated. Lastly, prices of Government bonds continue climbing to unheard of levels and bond yields keep dropping to unprecedentedly low points.

Running Deficits Indefinitely

So it really looks as though the Government actually could continue running deficits indefinitely—and by "indefinitely" is meant even beyond the vast assets still untouched and available for defraying current deficits.

The number of these on which the Treasury can lay its hands in an emergency is now truly enormous. There is an untouched $1,800,000,000 in the Stabilization Fund, which if "spent" would add that much to the member banks' excess reserves and make possible about ten times that much of bank purchases of government bonds against book-credit without decreasing excess reserves below the present Paul Bunyan levels.

There is some $2,500,000,000 in the Treasury working balance, or about $2,000,000,000 in excess of what was considered normal in pre-1933 days. Another $3,000,000,000 or so is available through further marking up of gold to $41.34 an ounce on the Treasury's books. Probably a billion or two dollars could be shown by marking present silver holdings up to a 16-to-1 ratio with gold.

The President can still tell the Treasury to issue $3,000,000,000 of Thomas amendment greenbacks, which would promptly return to the Federal Reserve system and increase excess reserves by that much; and the Federal Reserve system could be required to buy some $3,000,000,000 more of Treasury bonds, without impairing its legal minimum reserve ratio. And the member banks still have huge untapped rediscount privileges at the Reserve, now out of fashion.

Wide Extent of Money Powers

These are, in fact, merely statutory powers now in effect, but in an emergency Congress could make chewing gum wrappers legal tender at $1.00 apiece indefinitely; custom and tradition have so relaxed that there are no longer any limits on Washington's money-making powers.

So it looks as though the best of the argument from appearances were on the side of the deficit people. In fact the wonder appears that the public pays any attention to the budget Cassandras. They represent a banking system which fell down and a gold standard they proudly defended which also failed, and they number among their ranks men who have consistently warned of an inflation which has never arrived.

This is not to say that the arguments advanced by the deficit people are very impressive. The $80,000,000,000 national income to balance the budget seems to most people here a political hoax of the first order and the whole line of deficit argument seems merely a front for more money to spend. Everybody likes to spend money.

But it does seem to mean that budget theory is in a hopeless plight; its inhibitions have turned out to be of unimpressive validity. It looks as though, as Henry Ford said, history is bunk.

Bank Clearings Up 6.5 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended May 31 again were ahead of the comparable 1938 figure but dropped sharply from the preceding week due to the Memorial Day holiday, Dune & Bradstreet reported.

Turnover in the five-day period totaled $4,309,267,000, or 6.5 per cent above $4,048,005,000 in the similar week last year, also a holiday week. This was $680,521,000 below the preceding week.

New York clearings rose to $2,603,557,000 from $2,460,727,000 a year ago, a gain of 5.8 per cent. At outside centers the latest total of $1,705,710,000 was 7.5 per cent ahead of $1,587,278,000 in 1938.

All outside cities turned in gains over last year, including Seattle 33.6 per cent, Atlanta 18.8, Minneapolis 18.3, Omaha 16.7, New Orleans 15.8, Dallas 13.8, Detroit 13.5, Louisville 13.2.

Chicago volume of $262,200,000 was 7.6 per cent ahead of $243,600,000 in the comparable period last year.

Three Wool Clips Sold At 24 to 24¾c a Pound

BILLINGS, Mont. (AP)—Three wool clips, totaling approximately 300,000 pounds, have been sold at prices ranging from 24 to 24¾ cents per pound.

Hal Snyder of Billings sold his 11,000-fleece clip to the Dewey Gould Company of Boston at 24¾ cents a pound. The Roberts Sheep Company's clip of 2,000 fleeces and the Snyder Sheep Company's clip of 17,500 fleeces were purchased by Silberman & Sons of Chicago at 24 cents per pound.

Purchasing Agents See Steady Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Purchasing Agents, in a business survey, informed its members that commodity prices "generally are not likely to decline to much lower levels unless something unforeseen occurs within the industrial structure of the country."

It suggested, however, "that purchases be continued on a restricted and conservative basis until the industrial situation becomes more clarified."

"Taken as a whole," the survey said, "business conditions are no poorer but numerous production units interspersed throughout practically all territories are enjoying high levels of operations, including machine tools, shipbuilding and aviation equipment.

Servel Earnings Increase 75 P. C. in Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Servel, Incorporated, reported net profits for the six months ended April 30, 1939 of $1,114,710 after bond interest, Federal taxes and other charges, equivalent after the deduction of preferred dividends for the period to 61 cents a share on 1,781,426 common shares of $1 par value outstanding.

The earnings represent a 75 per cent increase over those for the like period of previous year.

Business Failures Rise

NEW YORK (AP) — Business failures in the United States rose to 252 during the week ended May 25, Dun & Bradstreet reported. Total for the previous week was 237 and a year ago 257.

Roads to Reduce Passenger Rates To Get Business

NEW YORK (AP)—In a drive for increased passenger business, officials of the eastern railroads have agreed in a private conference to reduce round-trip fares on a sliding scale to a maximum of 32 per cent off the present rate.

The reductions would apply to both coaches and pullmans. Rail spokesmen said necessary approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission was regarded as certain.

The reductions agreed upon by roads serving most of the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio are in brief:

Rates Are Listed

Coaches, round-trip—Cut from the present rate of 2½ cents a mile to 2¼ cents on trips of 100 miles or less, and progressively in 50-mile blocks to a minimum of 1.7 cents a mile for 901 miles or more.

Pullmans, other than upper berths, round-trip—Scaling down from the present rate of 3 cents a mile to 2.7 cents for 901 miles or more.

Pullmans, upper berth, one-way—2.7 cents a mile, regardless of distance.

Pullmans, upper berth, round-trip—Scaling down to 2.43 cents a mile for distances of 901 miles or more as compared with the present rate of 3 cents a mile.

The schedule was adopted by the Eastern Railroads Presidents Conference.

Railroad officials were frank to say the agreement was reached in the hope of increased passenger revenue and inspired by the success in this direction thus far experienced in the "$90-to-both-world-fairs" rate.

Some railroad experts expressed the opinion that reduced passenger fares should tend to increase rail freight shipments by developing public interest in rail travel.

Higher Rates Cut Traffic

The present 2½-cent coach rate was instituted 10 months ago under an 18-month experimental authorization by the ICC, succeeding a 2-cent rate maintained for the previous two years. A number of critics said passenger traffic fell off when the rate was raised.

For about 17 years previous to June, 1936, the coach rate was 3.6 cents a mile. Western and southern railroads in recent years have charged lower fares than in the East.

Pullman rates would be reduced to 2.7 cents a mile for one-way fares applicable to upper berths and scaling down to 2.43 cents a mile for 901 miles or more on round-trips in upper berths. Round-trips for other than uppers would scale down to 2.7 cents a mile for 901 miles or more.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced the Southern railroads had filed a tariff for a 10 per cent reduction in round-trip coach fares.

Unless suspended by the Commission, officials said, the tariff will become effective June 1. The present coach fare in the South is a cent and a half a mile, but there is no round-trip fare.

The Southern territory generally is south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Mississippi.

Declares Business Shows Improvement

NEW YORK (AP)—Banking, official publication of the American Bankers Association, asserted:

"Sometimes business is better than it feels, and this seems to be one of those times.

"If the actual prospects in each line of commerce and industry are examined on the basis of orders and buying in sight, there is more reason for optimism than pessimism."

The magazine's monthly cross index of general activity, taken from a poll of bank directors, showed 35 per cent of those polled reported an upward trend in business, 35 per cent reported unchanged conditions, and 30 per cent reported a decline. A year ago 58 per cent reported a downward trend and 11 per cent reported improvement. Last month's report was 34 per cent upward and 26 per cent downward.

Trading in Stocks Lowest Since 1934

NEW YORK (AP)—Share dealings in the New York Stock Exchange in May totaled 12,932,710 shares, the smallest since September, 1934, when they amounted to 12,635,870 shares. April volume was 20,246,238 shares, while May, 1938, produced 14,004,244 shares.

May transactions in bonds in the exchange totaled $123,260,850 face value compared with $122,804,000 in the previous month and $121,156,000 in May, 1938.

$18,500,000 Goodrich Refinancing Plan Reported

NEW YORK (AP)—Financial quarters heard that B. F. Goodrich Co., rubber manufacturers, was planning to refinance its $18,500,000 outstanding 6 per cent convertible debentures of 1945.

The company was understood to be negotiating with an investment banking organization for the sale of new securities to provide funds to redeem the outstanding portion of an original $30,000,000 issue of the debentures.

World Tin Output Lowest in 5 Years

By the Associated Press

New York

World production of tin in March dropped to 7,500 tons, the lowest for more than 5 years, the May bulletin of the International Tin Research & Development Council said.

March output brought the total for the first quarter to 33,400 tons, a decrease of 23 per cent from 43,300 tons in the like 1938 period.

Apparent world tin consumption in March was estimated at 13,400 tons. Consumption in the first three months declined to 35,700 tons from 41,000 a year ago.

Federal Financing Does Not Include New Money Issue

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced today the Treasury will borrow no "new money" this summer, but will refund a note issue coming due in September.

The Treasury head said the $2,264,760,293 cash working balance in the Treasury was sufficient to meet the difference between expenditures and income at least until the next regular financing date, which is September 15.

On Monday, Mr. Morgenthau said, he will announce an offer of a new five-year note to the holders of $426,554,600 worth of one and three eighths per cent Treasury notes which mature September 15.

The interest rate on the new notes will not be disclosed until Monday morning, but Mr. Morgenthau said it would be the lowest for a comparable security ever offered by the Treasury.

Discussing the reasons why additional cash would not be borrowed this month to pay Governmental operating expenses, the Secretary said the word "ample" in his description of cash resources should be "underlined."

Paine Is Indicted By Federal Jury On Fraud Charge

NEW YORK (AP)—Stephen Paine, accused by the Government of participation in the looting of two investment trusts, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of mail fraud and conspiracy.

He was formerly a partner of Paine, Webber & Co., one of the country's biggest brokerage houses. U. S. Attorney John T. Cahill emphasized that the firm itself was not charged with wrongdoing.

Three Boston attorneys—Thomas W. Morris, S. Leo Solomont and Ralph H. Robb—and Howard F. Hanshell, a Canadian stock operator, and the Northern Fiscal Corporation, Ltd., were named co-defendants.

Hugh A. Fulton, Mr. Cahill's Executive Assistant, explained that Mr. Paine specifically was accused of having been the transactor of loans made by Paine, Webber & Co. to the Boston attorneys to finance their purchase of voting control stock of Insuranshares Corporation of Delaware and Burco, Inc.

These trusts, the Government contends, subsequently were milked of about $500,000 and $750,000, respectively, through the exchange of their sound securities for others which were substantially worthless.

Mr. Paine, Mr. Fulton asserted, knew that the Boston lawyers' intention was to make loans from Paine, Webber only for the minimum time required for them to install their own agents as directors of the investment trusts and thus to effect exchanges of securities destructive to those trusts.

"The indictment of Stephen Paine," Mr. Cahill said in a statement, "in no way reflects upon the financial stability of Paine, Webber & Co., which is not a defendant in this case."

HOLC Reports Gains In Small Home Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles A. Jones, General Manager of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, looked over the borrowers' accounts and said that the householder of small or moderate income is staging an economic comeback.

HOLC records for the last three months, Mr. Jones said, disclose these facts:

1. A record increase in paid-in-full loans.
2. An increase in paying off back installments.
3. Increase in collections over corresponding months in 1938.
4. A record spurt in sale of small homes.

Allied Stores Quarter Net Nominally Higher

NEW YORK (AP) — Sales and profits of Allied Stores Corp., for the quarter ended April 30 were "nominally higher" than in the like period of the preceding fiscal year, B. Earl Puckett, President, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Robert R. Guthrie, C. C. Anderson, and Joseph Chapman were elected directors. Two of the new members replaced S. W. Dittenhofer and Walter S. Mack, Jr., resigned, and the third filled an existing vacancy.

North-South Hat Makers Work Over Wage Differential

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hat manufacturers who produce much of the nation's feminine headdress confronted the Wage-Hour Administration again with the old problem of North-South wage differentials.

For two hours, an industry committee set up under the Fair Labor Standards Act to determine the highest base rate economically feasible in the millinery industry, listened to a Southern manufacturers' spokesman argue for a differential in favor of the South and oppose any abrupt change in Southern millinery base wage rates.

Opposes Differential

But before the committee's first session ended, Fletcher E. Montgomery of New York, speaking for the Hat Corporation of America, called for a 30 cents an hour minimum for the whole industry without differentials.

"I don't believe in differentials," he testified. "They are like tariffs."

Mr. Montgomery described himself as a "Republican free-trader" and asserted "we should have free trade between the States."

His advocacy of a 30-cent minimum conflicted with the proposals of organized labor for a 40-cent minimum—the top under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

H. B. Sims of Atlanta, speaking for the Southern Millinery Manufacturers' Association in Atlanta, Birmingham and Richmond, presented the South's case for differentials.

He argued against establishment by committee recommendation of any minimum at this time higher than the graduated statutory rates in the wage hour law which call for 25 cents an hour now, and 30 cents an hour for six years beginning next October.

Wages rates in the South he termed "relatively low," and said:

Against Higher Wages

"Economic conditions in the South do not at this time warrant an increase in minimum wages."

In presenting the Southern Millinery Manufacturers' claim for a differential—40 per cent against New York—Mr. Simms said "there should be no uniform minimum wage rate for the industry."

He offered evidence on the disparity in freight rates, differences in living costs, scarcity of skilled labor, and the costs resulting from the distances of Southern producers from Eastern sources of millinery supplies.

Mr. Montgomery recommended the 30-cent minimum on the grounds a higher base rate would be reflected in rising prices and slowing down of consumer demand.

He predicted that as soon as the maximum work week had dropped from 44 to 40 hours, new demands would be made to boost the wage floor so that workers would be able to make as much in 40 hours as they did in 44 hours.

First $1,000,000 Paid by Mexico On Expropriated Lands

MEXICO CITY (AP) — United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels has received from the Mexican Treasury the first $1,000,000 payment into a fund for the settlement of claims on American-owned lands expropriated since 1927 in the Mexican agrarian program.

Foreign Minister General Eduardo Hay handed the check to the Ambassador and later declared that "Mexico again proves that she honors her word—it is a satisfaction to me to be the intermediary through which the obligation is filled."

(About 1,000,000 acres of land, valued by the former owners at more than $10,000,000, are involved in the land expropriations.)

American-owned oil properties seized by Mexico in March, 1938, are not involved.

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Oil Workers' Union met in extraordinary convention to discuss the possibility of taking absolute control of the industry.

Since the March 18, 1938, expropriation of 17 American, British and Netherlands oil companies the industry has been under Government control.

Oil workers were reported to have a plan to ask the Government to turn the industry over to them as it turned the national railways over to railway workers.

Organized miners also gathered in extraordinary session to discuss grievances against the American Smelting Company, dominant in the mining industry.

Stock Broker Confesses Misappropriation of Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—Henry C. Elfast, recently expelled from the New York Stock Exchange confessed that he had misappropriated in excess of $60,000 of customers' money and had used such funds to purchase his membership in the exchange last year, according to Assistant State Attorney General Ambrose V. McCall.

Mr. Elfast, sought by detectives since his expulsion from the exchange on May 24, voluntarily appeared in the office of Attorney General John J. Bennett, who previously announced more than $80,000 alleged shortages in customers' accounts in the now dissolved stock exchange firm of Elfast, Frisk & Co.

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LITTLE NECK, L. I., N. Y., 45-38 248th St.—Desirable single, double rooms, private residence; free parking. Bayside 9-1776. MRS. WAITE

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I., N. Y., 80-15 232 Street—Garden Spot, Johnson. $1.50 each, 12 minutes World's Fair; home conveniences; shower, bath, automobile accommodation; meals, reservations.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, West Dennis, Mass.—Cottage on lake; pine-grove; comfortably furnished; all conveniences; garage; 2 min. ocean, river. SMITH, Loring Ave., West Dennis. Box 190 or 164-09 32nd Ave., Flushing, N. Y.; FL. 9-6164

WHITESTONE, N. Y., 18-07 149th St.—Eight-room house, 4 bedrooms, completely furnished; porch; garage; quiet; 15 minutes to Fair; $100 per month. ROSE, Flu. 9-0695-W

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—5 rooms, comfortably furnished; lower 2 family; yard; quiet neighborhood; every transit convenience. 291 Lefferts Ave. SLocum 6-9826. H. Kunreuther.

FOREST HILLS, Long Island, N. Y., 6421 Booth St. (Apt. 4-K)—Walking distance World's Fair; modern 2-room housekeeping apt., completely furnished; accommodates 3; 3 months or less. FAculty 2-7658.

N.Y.C., 5th Ave. (Lower)—Spacious 1-rm. apt., artistically furnished, grand piano; cross ventilation; conveniences; references. GRAM. 3-6683.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th) N.Y.C. TR.7-8195.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CANDLEWOOD LAKE, CONNECTICUT
July-August, stone lodge, wooded half acre on water; 6 rooms, electric kitchen, inside, outside fireplaces, rowboat, canoe, float; $500. Stephens, Ferriss Estate, or E. C. HARING, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. BOgardus 4-1400.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City. Plaza 3-3318

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

CAPABLE woman wishes to exchange services as attendant for trip to Germany. GLASER c/o HAUSER, 164-03 90 Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.

FENCES

WOVEN Rustic Fencing, French Chestnut Cedar Saplings or Hand-Split Cedar. All sturdily woven. Ask for full description and prices. THE ELHIDE CO., 128 Sixth Street, Cambridge, Mass. Kirkland 5100

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 218 St., Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Bayside 9-6519.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced couple to do all inside work for 2 people, in country, 20 miles from Boston; state experience, wages expected and reference in first letter. Box F-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Manicurist and hair dyer. CHAS. DEUTSCH, 607 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. Tel. VOL. 5-3283.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GREETING card artist wanted by concern located near Boston; must be experienced, have real creative ability; permanent position, substantial salary for right person; exceptional opportunity. Write fully. Box G-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Manicurist and hair dyer. CHAS. DEUTSCH, 607 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. Tel. VOL. 5-3283.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

LOVING HOME with attention—Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

INSTRUCTION

SINGING — Speech, Breathing; Thorough training; mistakes individually corrected; European methods. Elizabeth Wachtel, 305 Carnegie Hall, COlumbus 5-8187, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

A PRIVATE estate, Monadnock region—1400 ft. elevation away from traffic; for discriminating guests; rates $21-$35; booklet. Highfields, Marlboro, New Hampshire. Tel. 6 ring 21.

BABYLON, Long Island—"Oaklocust," private estate, exclusive lake, swimming, boating; 38 miles N. Y. C.; excellent accommodations. Ranlett, Phelps Lane.

ENGLISHMEADOW
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Charm of country and seashore; attractive rooms; hot and cold water, innerspring mattresses, convenient baths, living rooms, fireplace, sunparlor; delicious home cooking. $19-$23 weekly. Augusta English.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sunshine Cottage—Quiet, secluded location, surrounded by scenic beauty; ideal vacation spot for rest and study. H. J. LEE, 6 Maple Street.

REAL ESTATE

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A REAL HOME
One you can be proud to own, investigate 36 Willoughby Road, Milton, Mass. 2-car garage. Only 5 minutes to rapid transit. OWNER occupancy. Tel. BLU 1756.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values, attractive apartments with country outlook; land and assistance in home building.
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway. Tel. 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—1½ hours from New York; lovely 7-room house, pine paneling, bath and extra lavatory, completely furnished including electric range and refrigerator; guest house with lavatory; barn; 3 acres; lovely setting overlooking private lake; price $7500, terms, including lake privileges; frontage available. STETSON WARD, New Milford, Conn. Phone 777 or 908-12.

HOMES—SALE OR RENT
Complete Service
PERCY M. BIBAS
97 Boston Post Road, Larchmount, N. Y.
Tel. Larchmont 983

SILVERWARE

DISCOUNT on Silverware. Repairing. Daily by Appointment. A. Einsohn, 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. VA. 3-7329.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BECAUSE of change in residence, Mr. Alan D. Kinsley would like to place his chauffeur and general man, 17 years in his service; excellent driver; honest, sober; highest character references. Box G-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 72 Tindle Ave.—Experienced male secretary-stenographer desires position; best of references. Call Triangle 1675.

MAN, over 20 years with one concern, general office experience, cashier, reliable, offers services; moderate salary. Write Box B-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE, companion or housemother, willing to go anywhere; Christian Scientists preferred. Box G-100, Lewis Tower, Rm. 2818, 15th and Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG woman with driving experience wishes to drive for party going to west coast any time after June 24th. MARION SPELMAN, 21 Yale Place, Rockville Centre, New York. Telephone 1815.

New Eastman Kodak Building

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The Eastman Kodak Company has announced a new seven-story structure will be constructed in Kodak Park to provide six acres of floor space for the finished-film department. The work, part of a $17,955,000 expansion program, will begin in June and be completed Dec. 31.

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large double room; twin beds; private home; B. M. T. subway, Friendlander, 465 Ocean Ave. IN. 2-8647.

COLLEGE POINT, N. Y., 121-29 11th Ave.—Two large sunny rooms, very attractively furnished; bath adjoining; comfortable beds; $1.50 each daily, $15-$18 weekly double; 15 min. to Fair; parking. GOEPFERT, Ind. 3-0948.

EAST ROCKAWAY, N. Y., Silver Pines, 180 Main St.—Historic Long Island estate, $1.50 up per person; running water in all rooms; meals optional; spacious grounds; near private beach.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 49-10 Bowne St., Flu. 9-4123-J—Two large, airy rooms, cross ventilation; twin or double beds, innerspring mattresses; $3.00 double per day, $15-$18 weekly. Ortutay.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 47-26 163rd Place—Private home, cheery, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; comfortable beds; 3-car garage, reasonable rates; close to Fair. FL. 9-2377. Mitchell.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 191-11 Northern Blvd. FL. 7-5023—Beautiful private home offers cool, attractively furnished rooms; reasonable rates include breakfast; tennis courts on premises. EUNICE BURNHAM.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 150-39 Northern Boulevard—Private home, large, comfortably furnished, sunny rooms; running water, adjoining bath; suitable couple or single; reasonable for permanents occupancy. Telephone Ind. 3-1221.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143 71 Ash Ave., Fl. 9-8461-J—Large double rooms, private home, lovely porch; residential section, 1½ blocks to church; 5 min. to Fair and transit. Lenhardt.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 144-81 Roosevelt Ave., Flu. 9-0395—Two double rooms, comfortable beds, in small apartment; one mile from Fair; good transportation; parking; rates reasonable.

LYNBROOK, L. I.—Clean rooms, $1.50 person, near World's Fair; out of city traffic; near beaches; meals optional. RED ROBIN, Merrick Road, LYN. 6346.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 149 STORER AVE.—July, August, large room, single or double, near bath; garage; 45 minutes Fair; reservation now. E. QUACKENBUSH.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 88th—Large, cool rooms, 1 minute to Central Park or Fair subway; elevator, phone. CAMPBELL.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large room, single or double; 4 windows; excellent transportation; quiet neighborhood. 300 Rugby Road. BUckminster 2-6049.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., 25 Vanderburgh Ave.—Clean, homelike single room with breakfast; 2 blocks from N. H. station. Tel: Larch. 1079.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 61 Sewall Avenue—Desirable home for paying guests; spacious porch; free parking. Lon. 9168.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

FLAMBO HOUSE, Westport, Conn.—Secluded, but convenient to bus station, beach and town; southern cooking. Stop over on your way to or from Boston. GRACE FRANCE. Tel. Westport 3474.

SUMMER RENTALS

FURNISHED COTTAGES — 3 rooms, bath, screened porch; season $350; studio, 2-story, living room, kitchen, bath, balcony, fireplace, porch, $250; both equipped all modern improvements; swimming pool; beautifully landscaped, secluded. 1 mile Candlewood Lake; cottages together suitable for single family. Tel. Danbury 278 Ring 2 or write LEWIS GOMPERS, R. D. 3, Danbury, Conn.

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—2 cottages and 1 studio fully furnished, baths, electricity, delightful and accessible location; season $300, $250, $150. ZUE McCLARY, or broker, Woodstock, N. Y.

TAXI SERVICE

SO YOU ARE COMING TO ENGLAND!
Let LONDON'S Taxis take you to all places of interest. Always on the street, always at your service.

UPHOLSTERING

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Upholstering — Slip Covers, Furniture Repairing — Polishing.
JOSEPH HOROWITZ
190 Brighton 11th St. DE. 6-9258

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

BUY YOUR CLOTHES
at
GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.
and Be
SATISFIED
110 Asylum Near Trumbull

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

SHORTCAKE BISCUIT
20c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service.
18 Colony Street At the Clock

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

We can fill your needs for
SUMMER AND PORCH FURNITURE
Lovely designs in metal and wood
Caulkins and Post, Inc.
TEL. 1275

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

Complete Laundering Service
Forest City Laundry
JOHN H. EHLERS, *Prop.*
248-250 William Street Phone 456

SEA FOODS
The Middletown Fish Market
99 Center St. John Moore, Prop. Tel. 3020

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Stop at
PELTON'S
for
TASTY SANDWICHES
and ICE CREAM
108 Main St. and 186 East Main St.

WRUBEL'S
Specialists in Smart Fashions for Larger Women
at moderate prices

Woodward Drug Co.
248 Main St. Tel. 2801
We serve
HOOD'S ICE CREAM
An appetizing plate luncheon for 20c

NEW BRITAIN

JAMES A. SPINETTA
"Quality Food Purveyor"
NATION-WIDE SERVICE GROCERS
437-439 WEST MAIN ST. PH. 6300

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN
(Continued)

LeWITT
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

A. D. Ridinger & Son
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fruits
Delivery PHONES
Service 6-5112 6-5113
524 STATE STREET

If You Burn
COAL—COKE—OIL
Call
Quinnipiac COAL Co.
6-1125 344 STATE STREET
Please mention the Monitor.

Esso Gasoline
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 8-5722

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

GRADUATION FROCKS
Tailored or Dressy
Also SUMMER COTTONS
MURIELS
CHAPEL AT ORANGE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street, at the Taft

Ann Allen Gowns
2(Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

Jainchill MILLINERY
940 Chapel Street

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Washington Street
Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 652

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
DRY GINGER ALE
and many other delicious flavors
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
9 Van Zant St., East Norwalk Ph. 966

STAMFORD

SANDMEYER'S GARAGE
Noroton Avenue
Auto Repairing in all its Branches
Towing—Storage
Amoco Gas and Oil
United Service Motors
Tel. Stamford 4-5931 Darien 11

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Stamford Dept. Store
Atlantic and Bell Sts., Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

Exclusive at Frankel's
'Georgiana Frocks'
Cool Summer Cottons—Bembergs, Crepes and Spun Rayons
$3.95 to $7.95
"Charge it the Frankel Way"
H. Frankel & Sons, Stamford

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
••ONE PARK Row••
PHONE 4-1193

"ALWAYS ON THE SQUARE"
SQUARE SILK SHOP
SILKS—VELVETS—DRESS GOODS
Telephone STAMFORD 36536
294 Main Street

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street Ph. 3-3171
Join Our
Kenwood Blanket Club
Pay on the Budget Plan
(or one of three other easy ways)
Take advantage of our new extended charge service
CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.
ESTABLISHED IN 1892

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We're remodeling our store and some confusion exists but you will receive the same good service as usual, here
Special Prices on Many Things
COME IN
A marvelous selection of
Sportswear and Beachwear
featured in our Sportswear Dept.
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Graduation and Wedding Gifts
DAVIS & NYE, INC.
60 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Wedding and Graduation Gifts
Pictures—Mirrors—Lamps
Kodaks and Supplies
CURTIS ART CO.
65 West Main at Leavenworth Street

Summer Smartness at All Times
"KAY DUNHILL" *Wash Frocks*
$3.98 up — *Second Floor*
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Spend the summer with a
Nelly Don Dress
Sheer cotton and rayon styles
$1.98 to $7.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

TIRES
Norwalk Tire & Battery Co.
356 East Main St.
James A. Millar Phone 3-5472

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND ST., WATERBURY CONN.

Attractive Graduation Gifts
From $1 up
W. E. Pierpont Inc.
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

New Line of
Suits and Topcoats
Special Price from $17.50 to $25.00
E. MINICUCCI
Custom Tailor and Clothier
332 East Main Street Phone 3-2695

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WM. P. STEIN CO.
Maple and Mahogany
Quality "Period" Furniture. Occasional pieces.
"Most reasonably priced"

225-227 W. Saratoga Street

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

Griffith-Koch & Co.
Stationers, Printers, Engravers
Invitations and Announcements for all occasions
Plaza 2770-71 205 W. Lombard St.

The Hanancraft Shop
TELEPHONE LIBERTY 9273
Mimeographing . . . Printing
Art Work . . . Photo-Offset Printing
2526 Boarman Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
MODERNIZED DEPARTMENTS
Make your shopping more delightful and more convenient
Visit Whitney's Soon
Albany, N. Y.

Now It's Time to Store Your Furs
Cotrell and Leonard
472 BROADWAY

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Paint Headquarters
480 Broadway
314 Central Ave.
Tel. 4-9121

HOAG & TAYLOR
MAIDEN LANE
Men's Wear
Straw Hats and Panamas
Sports Wear

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 State St.

BINGHAMTON

Summer Comfort
and smartness may be found in all shoes from this store. World's Fair visitors will walk with pleasure in shoes by I. MILLER, FOOTSAVER, DR. LOCKE, VITALITY. All carried by
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St.

COOL and COMFORTABLE
for the warm days ahead
Smart clothes in Men's and Women's Sportswear for Daytime and Evening Wear. Light Cotton, Mohair and Wool Fabrics fashioned for summertime comfort and style.
at McLEAN'S
PURNER'S MILLINERY
and
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
118 Washington Ave., Endicott, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beachwear and Play Clothes
. . so vital to your Summer joy that we have devoted an entire new shop to the newest styles for women and misses.
Third Floor
Sisson Bros. - Welden Co.
ESTAB. 1842

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

RUGS—UPHOLSTERY
hampooed—Repaired—Stored
Dealers in Orientals—Domestics—Rug Pads

Imperial Rug Company
Tel. Beverly 8661

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
4949 Main St. Un. 6600
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor

HENS & KELLY'S
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Semi Annual Sale
FLORETTA HOSIERY
Exclusively at
HENS & KELLY'S

BOUQUETS
for
Brides and Graduates
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
376 Delaware Ave. WA. 5310

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
LIGHT CARTING
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

GEO. J. ALLES
Armstrong's Quaker Rugs and Linoleum Floors
Rug Cleaning, Repairing, Remodeling and Refringing
609 GENESEE STREET CL. 1882

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

GOODYEAR TIRES SUNOCO
R. E. ALLEN & SON
30 GROTON AVE.
Complete Service

CORTLAND—HOMER

Why Pay Rent?
Build Your Own Home on Our Budget Plan
MAXSON & STARIN
Phone—Cortland or Homer—52
Lumber—Building Supplies—Paint
'blue coal'

NEW YORK

ELMIRA

THE GEO. W. PECK CO.
102-06 State Street Hardware
Visit our new department on second floor. Big assortment of latest models in **Lawn** and **Porch Furniture, Gliders, Chairs, Hammocks, Awnings.**

SOCONY
Open 7 A. M. until 10 P. M. to sell you
Mobilgas
and lubrication
Socony Products U. S. Tires
DON WILLIAMS
Church and Hoffman Streets Route 17E
Tel. 2-9402

GLOVERSVILLE

Inquire about our
Budget Plan
H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
7-11 Church Street

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Collins & Stilwell
Phone 2090—2091
Prolong the Life of Your FURS with "Certified" COLD STORAGE
Store now, pay in the Fall
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

Women's FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK. White Kid Shoes made from LEVOR white kid leather are now ready for your inspection
$5.00 to $6.50
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

PACKARD
Sales and Service
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
"Mel" Comfort
Seneca Street Garage
309 E. Seneca Tel. 2735

See the New 1939
FRIGIDAIRE
at
ROTHSCHILD'S

KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE
ATWATER'S
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

24-Hour Service
Mobilgas
Modern Lubrication Equipment
Washing and Polishing
SOCONY
EMIL JONES
FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
MAIN AT SIXTH PHONE 7023

KENMORE

Sherron Beauty Blanket
Expert Permanent Waving
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
18 Warren Ave. DE. 5083
OPEN EVENINGS

KENMORE BOOT SHOP
Comfortable Shoes

Ri 2064
2870 Delaware Ave.

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

Hall's Service Station
(Atlantic)
Cor. Delaware and Shepard Aves.
Complete Lubrication Service
Tires—Tubes—Batteries

LARCHMONT

SILVER SERVICE STATION
Formerly with Librett's, Inc.
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATION TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered.
TEL. LARCHMONT 1949

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT
(Continued)

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
Supplies for Your Garden
1921 Palmer Ave.

KAISER SHOPPE
DISTINCTIVE FASHIONS
DRESSES
for Matron and Miss
GAGE HATS, $2.00 to $5.00
1931 Palmer Avenue

B. GLASSMAN
Watches and Jewelry
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1927 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

SUPERIOR ROOFING CO.
Reroofing, Residing
Rock Wool Insulation
Applied by Specialists
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
3 ELMWOOD STREET BALDWIN 5360

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick road
Baldwin 4767

BAY SHORE

MOST PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
71 EAST MAIN STREET
BAY SHORE, L. I. Tel. 2881

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

—JUNE 18—
FATHER'S DAY
Lest You Forget
See
Freedman's Dept. Store
4 EAST MAIN STREET

NORGE
See the New 1939 Models of Norge Refrigeration
Morris Freedman
7-9-11 W. Main Street
Phone Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

DOUGLASTON

Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

ELMHURST

Medina Beauty Shop
Specializing
PERSONALITY HAIR CUTTING
90-49 Corona Av. Newtown 9-2459

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

S O S
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
For the
"Bride and Graduate"
Dalsimer—Flowers
Far Rockaway—Cedarhurst
Rockaway Park

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
WASHING LUBRICATION
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Flushing Depot Garage
135-27 40th Road Flu. 9-7500
COURTEOUS SERVICE

May Juel Beauty Salon
EXPERTS
IN Styling the hair as you desire it.
PERMANENT WAVING
OUR SPECIALTY
besides all branches of Beauty Culture.
43-67 147TH STREET IND. 3-7213
Opposite Flushing Hospital

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

Merle Mullen
Smart clothes for all occasions
SUITABLE CLOTHES
to
WEAR AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
159-19 Northern Blvd. Ind. 3-7643

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE
as low as $2.00
Blachas & Mellides
North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

BENDIX DUYSEN
DELICATESSEN
Home Cooking Our Specialty
HONOR BRAND FROSTED FOODS
34-36 Union St. Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain——Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream——Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9825

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Windsor Men's Shop
McGregor Sports Wear
Palm Beach Suits
Accessories for the Summer Season
105 Middle Neck Rd. G. N. 422
Opposite Playhouse

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing.
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

Harriette Ligety
Corsetiere
Figure flattery through properly fitted Corsets and Brassieres. Ready made and made to order—popular prices.
ALTERATIONS FREE OF CHARGE
123 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 1080

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

PERSONAL LOANS
Quick—Confidential
Family Loans Without Endorsers
ROOM 300, THIRD FLOOR
HEMPSTEAD BANK
Main at Fulton

ALBERTS FURNITURE CO.
Quality Furniture for Less Money
Budget payments to suit your convenience
267 Front Street Hempstead 1603

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave Hempstead 1601

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
280 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers: Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
ESTABLISHED 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
Garage Headquarters for the visitors to our World's Fair.
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
For Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices.
Warren's Oyster Bisque and Puree
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

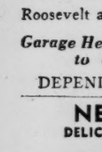
Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

Stanley's **FURS**
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Corona

TOYLAND
WORLD FAIR SOUVENIRS
CAMERAS, STATIONERY
SPECIALS IN SPORTING GOODS
CANDY AND ICE CREAM
HARRY LIEB
40-02 104th St. Cor. Roosevelt Ave.
HAV. 9-8245 8246

JAMAICA



Walk Smartly in New Natural Bridge Shoes for Women
Walk-Over Shoes for Men
Natural Bridge Shoe Shop
89-63 164th Street

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

LITTLE NECK
TUCKMAN'S
5—10—1.00 AND UP STORE
Dry Goods House Furnishings
Notions Venetian Blinds
Window Shades
254-22 Northern Blvd. Little Neck, L. I.
Bayside 9-3805

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK

LYNBROOK
We will build you a beautiful 5-room Stone Front Bungalow (24'6x39'4) including Oil Burner, Garage and Lot for $5490. With Mortgage arranged at 4½% interest.
MASTERCRAFT HOMES
7 Hempstead Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.

TEUTEN BROTHERS
Plumbing and Heating
Jobbing Alterations
Gas and Oil Heating
Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
89 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lynbrook 3210

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

RED ROBIN
Luncheon Daily, 50c
Dinner Weekdays, 75c
Sundays, $1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, etc., catered to
431 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6346

PATCHOGUE

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

QUEENS VILLAGE

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
Dress Up Your Home for Your World's Fair Guests
There is a Pilgrim Laundry service for renewing the appearance of everything in your home that can be laundered or dry-cleaned—curtains, drapes, rugs, fancy spreads, blankets, pillows and slip covers.
Pilgrim Laundry Serves Brooklyn, Queens and Nassau.
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., W. Hempstead, L. I.
Garden City 8881

SCHARF HEATING AND APPLIANCE CORP.
Taste Preserver
NORGE
Cold, Moist SYNCHRONIZER
ALLOWANCE ON YOUR OLD REFRIGERATOR
94-89 217 ST. Tel. Hollis 5-4680

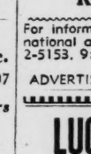
RICHMOND HILL
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill. 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636-8637

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.



Peters & Angelbeck
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

POPPE'S
Enjoy Our Delicious Ice Cream at Our Modern Fountain
110-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9689
Leading Brands of Package Candy

Gifts Galore at
E. D. RUMMEL
JEWELER
116-19 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner .50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

NEW YORK

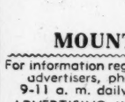
Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9475

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787



Herman Brown
Men's Wear
Bathing Suits and Sportswear
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

We sell only such items as we can honestly recommend
HAAS HARDWARE
188-03 LINDEN BOULEVARD
Phone Laurelton 8-1052

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton
Laurelton 8-2708 *Gas Burners* *Oil Burners*
PLUMBING
SORENSEN'S *HEATING*
216-12 Merrick Rd.
Springfield Garden, L. I.

MOUNT VERNON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

HENRY B. PRUSER, INC.
Coal . . . Fuel Oil
Oak. 8934-5-6.
7 Fiske Place, Mt. Vernon

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
'Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting'
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY
and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

Dry Cleaning, Pressing, Tailoring
FIFTH AVENUE VALET
Established 1910
Free Moth Bags and Larvex Spraying When Dry Cleaning Garments
66 SO. FIFTH AVE. Oakwood 9467
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

NEWBURGH
Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
ROSE LAIRD COSMETICS
TELEPHONE NEW ROCHELLE 3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

AGNES MEAGHER
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift-giving"
Main St. at Maple Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

A STREAM-LINED APPEARANCE IS ACHIEVED BY WELL TAILORED UNDERTHINGS!
GREGORY'S
Headquarters for
BARBIZON LINGERIE
524 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

Stein-Bloch Clothes
We Guarantee Every Garment We Sell
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Gallery Silk Store
Fine Fabrics
For both yourself and your house at prices you can afford!
7 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
NEW ROCHELLE 2711
550 Main Street New Rochelle

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

SUPREME HAND LAUNDRY
Open Air Drying
Hand Work Exclusively
Specialists in Curtains and Blankets
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 4477 624 North Ave.

Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAT STORAGE
Any Garment Stored for only $1.00 ($50.00 Insurance — 2% for higher amounts)
Complete Cleaning and Tailoring Facilities
UNIT SYSTEM LAUNDRY CORP.
866 DeKalb Avenue NEvins 8-6400

DALES
for Distinctive Men's Wear
930 FLATBUSH AVE. BU. 4-8804

Prepare your car for Spring Driving
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Conscientious Repair Work
CATON SERVICENTER
Caton and Coney Island Aves.
WIndsor 8-8829

For **'blue coal'**
Call Glenmore 5-8672
Ask about our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Manhattan
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
(Continued)

RE 2-5498 Est. 1937
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

NIAGARA FALLS

At Your Service
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil, or tires checked.
GAS TIRES
LUBRICATION
F. J. Coppins & Son
2784 Main Street
Routes 18, 104 and 31

PEEKSKILL
For Best Results Use
Keystone Paint
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

M. A. BURNS MARKET

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

PELHAM
GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

Automotive Station
Burgess B. Field
INCORPORATED
Boston Road at Hutchinson River Parkway
Pelham Manor
N. Y.
SUNOCO Esso

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673, Res. Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

Larry
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone Port Chester 3467

ANNUAL SPRING SALES
DRASTIC REDUCTIONS
COATS—DRESSES
PRINTZESS MAKE COATS
FROM $10.95
STREGER'S EMERSON CO.
107 NORTH MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

E. G. Hubbard
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Distributor
Tydol Gasoline
Veedol Oils and Lubricants
U. S. Tires and Batteries
Courteous and Efficient Service Every Hour, Every Day, Every Way
Hubbard's Tydol Service Stations
On main routes to the World's Fair

CITY AUTO BODY WORKS
VANEK & TROPPMANN
715 MAIN ST. Phone 3314
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment

SIRING BROTHERS
277 Main St. Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Sporting Goods—Toys
Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost.
Beautiful—Popular Priced
Birthday and Wedding Cakes
We are pleased to show samples and quote prices.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main St. Near Market

E. V. GRANT
Spring Painting
317 Main Street Phone 615

S. J. Reynold's Garage
633 Main St., Official AAA, Phone 5810
Auto-Body Works. Painting, Trimming. We correct Frames—Axles — Wheels — Lubrication — Repairing—Electrical Work. Plymouth—De Soto Sales and Service. 24-Hour Towing.

LUCKEY'S BEACH SHOP
is open!
BATHING SUITS AND SPORTSWEAR
For your Vacation . . . and for all Summer long!
Luckey, Platt & Co.

ROCHESTER
Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

SENECA PRINTING CO.
EDWARD J. GARDNER Prop.
Main 5658
183 St. Paul Street

Edward's
Rochester's Thrift Center

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

FRANK & SCHULZ
BARBER SHOP
Fourth Floor, Temple Bldg.
Your patronage slips are appreciated.

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

Bartholomay Company Inc
MILK CREAM
ICE CREAM
Dairy Dept. MAIN 6523
Ice Cream Dept. MAIN 6520

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

THE HAT BOX
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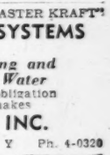

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Conducting Services

Question: Our bylaw defining the duties of the Board provides that it is "invested with power . . . to take charge of the religious services . . and have general direction and supervision of all interests of the society."

Recently, newly elected officers, who are elected to conduct the religious services, made a change in a detail of the procedure which did not meet with the approval of many of the members. The Board requested these officers to return to the earlier practice. Was this proper? Some hold that these officers are not under the supervision of the Board.

Answer: Since, according to the bylaw, the services are under the supervision of the Board, so also are the officers who conduct the services; the Board, in turn, being subject to direction by the membership. In a local self-governing church body, the final authority in the management of its business or conduct of its services rests with the members composing the body, except in those matters which are covered by rules of the parent religious organization of which the local body may be part. The officers elected to conduct the services are not thereby given arbitrary power any more than a chairman who is elected to preside over meetings. They are subordinate either to the higher ecclesiastical authority, or in all cases not so governed, to the body which elected them.

Japanese Sampans at Honolulu

Monitor Camera Club from Edwin B. Hoag, Monterey Park, Calif.

These Boats Are Always Painted a Bright Blue

Pen Points for Peace

Compiled by Anne Zeitlin Medalia

The classic argument for expansion is increase in population. Yet in all the Italian colonies in Africa prior to the World War there were about 8,000 Italians, less than there were within a radius of a quarter of a mile of Cherry Street, New York, and there were 50 times as many in New York State alone. Nathaniel Peffer, in "The Fallacy of Conquest."

To reject eternal peace as an absurdity and as something foreign to the creed or the temperament of any people, is to proclaim oneself a barbarian and an enemy of all mankind.—Nicholas Murray Butler.

Perpetual peace will come. No power can prevent it. The date will be earlier in exact ratio to the intelligence and persistence of those who have faith in its coming.—Carrie Chapman Catt.

The hopes of the world lie in the prevention of war. There lie relief from poverty and the reduction of human toil.—Herbert Hoover.

The Grass Is Always Greener. . . .

The disease of men is this—that they neglect their own fields and go and weed the fields of others, and that what they require from others is great, while what they lay up themselves is light.—The Chinese Sages.

A Verse for Today . . .

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.—I Cor. 13:1.

Respect the Codes of Others

There is no commoner danger than that of accepting the code of the society in which you live as the rule of right.—Bishop Temple.

Did You Ever Wonder

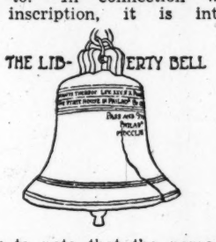
If the Liberty Bell Was Made in America?

As to whether or not the Liberty Bell was made in America, the answer may properly be "yes and no," as will be seen from the following high lights in its history.

Toward the end of 1751, the Pennsylvania Assembly ordered a bell from England. It was to be "a good bell, of about 2000 pounds weight," and to cost about 100 pounds sterling. It was to be inscribed with the words: "By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the City of Philadelphia, 1752," and the quotation from the Bible: "Proclaim liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof" (Leviticus XXV. 10).

The bell was made by Thomas Lister, of Whitechapel, London, and sent to Philadelphia. The bell broke in ringing after its arrival. Plans were made for sending it back to England, but the return of the bell was delayed. During the wait, two American workmen, John Pass and Charles Stow, Jr., were permitted to melt and remold the bell.

When the Pass and Stow bell was tried out in April, 1753, it developed that they had added too much copper, and the tone of the bell was not satisfactory. They made another casting to remedy the defects. In the American casting the inscription was slightly changed. Certain words and characters were omitted or abbreviated, and others (in Biblical quotation) extended, using "throughout" for "through," and "unto" for "to." In connection with the inscription, it is interesting to note that the name of the Province is written "Pensylvania," a misspelling of the word.



The Liberty Bell is now on display in the old State House in Philadelphia. A printed card beside it states, in part: "It rang on the 8th of July, 1776, to call citizens together to hear the proclamation of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. In the adjoining yard it rang at each successive anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration until 1835. It broke July 8, that year, while tolling during the funeral solemnities of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States. . . ."

The Liberty Bell, then, was made in England, and re-made in America.—W. P. Keasbey.

The Home-Coming

Monitor Camera Club from I. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt. India

Pastoral Scene in India

In Lighter Vein

Tsk! Tsk!

"What about the five pounds you promised to pay me back in the spring?"

"What? Have you the cheek to call this awful weather spring?"—Il 420, Italy.

That Man's In Again!

"The boss just made me manager of his doughnut factory."

"Congratulations! Are you in charge of everything?"

"Yes, the hole works."

The Cockney of It

A pompous individual was visiting an English school one day and was asked to quiz the children on geography.

He began: "What is the capital of 'Olland?"

"H!" was the crushing rejoinder from someone in the back row.

Quite So, Quite So

"Jones has gotten so he can play the slide trombone with his hands tied behind his back."

"Well, well! Wonderful feat!"

Considerate

"Your school report is disgraceful, Bobby. Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

"Dad, you promised me $5 if I brought home a good report, and Mummy told me you couldn't afford it."—Detroit Free Press.

Daily Quotation

IF YOU would remove mountains practice on molehills.—Anon.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Public Servant

Brookline, Mass.

Sppss-s-s-st! went the rear tire—thanks to a spike which had found a new resting place. The driver, who was taking a group of workers back from church to a sanatorium, was not particularly skilled in tire changing; and, what with the temperature bounding up close to a record for the day, plus a zealous care for Sunday clothes, the outlook was anything but cheering.

As the driver fished out the hitherto untouched tools, and began puzzling over how and where to apply the jack, a gentleman from a near-by house hurried over and asked if he might help.

Grateful for the offer, the driver replied that if he got stuck he would be glad to call for help. The man then had another bright idea: "If the ladies are in a hurry to get somewhere, perhaps, you wouldn't mind if I drove them," he volunteered.

There was fully half an hour before their noon meal; so this offer was politely held in abeyance.

"Well, anyway," he insisted, "be sure to step into the house and wash up after you finish."

With so much Good Samaritanism in evidence, small wonder that the tire change was completed with a minimum of fuss and feathers; but the perspiring amateur mechanic was glad indeed to accept the clean-up offer. And, to make the hospitality complete, the family had a tinkling tall glass of iced ginger ale awaiting him after his ablutions!

The driver could scarcely find words to express his appreciation, for the giving had been so spontaneous; but, being a newspaperman, he left his card, remarking that he hoped he might sometime be in a position to repay, or at least to pass along, the kindness.

"Oh, that's nothing," said the wife. "Mr. B—— is one of the Selectmen of Brookline, and he's always doing what he can for folks."

And suddenly the word "selectman"—yes, and "public servant"—began to take on a new meaning. And the driver was glad for the puncture.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Stranger*

By Le Pelley

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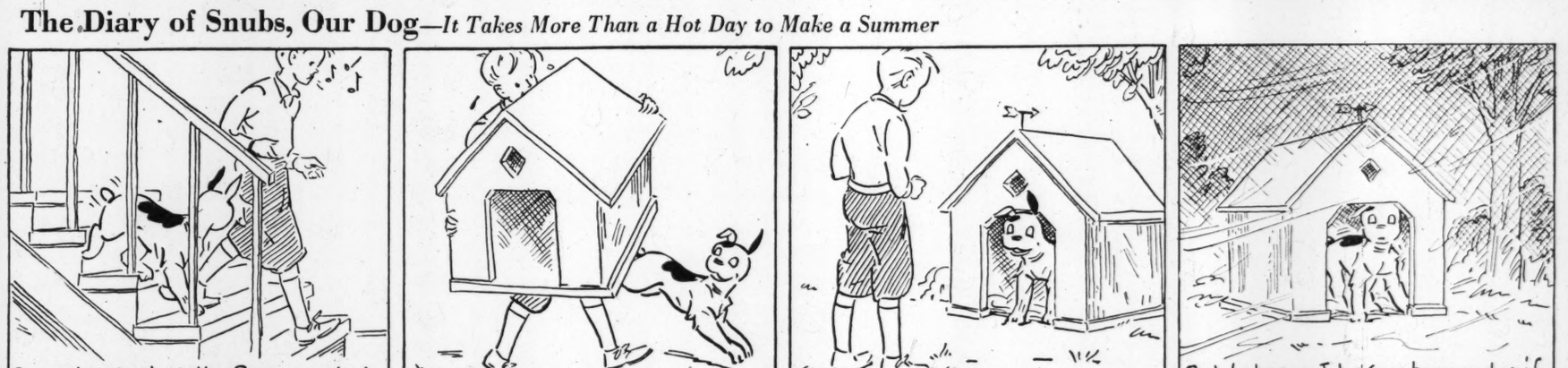
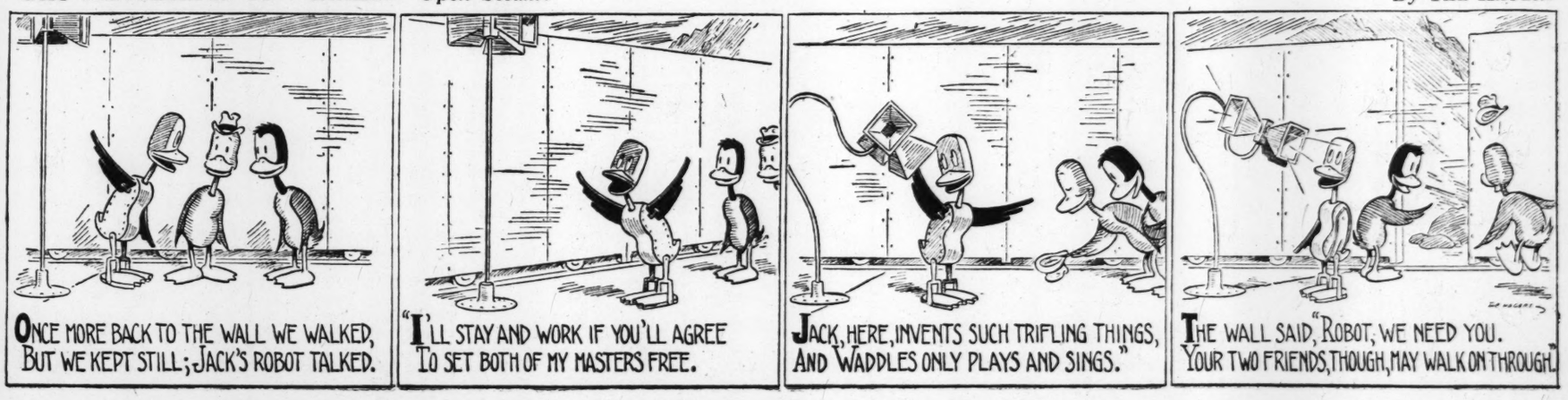
HERE ARE THE RULES, SUSIE ..
I COME UNDER THAT SECTION: "RELIEF DRIVER AND MECHANIC" — DON'T I?
REALLY — I'VE NEVER HAD SO MUCH FUN BEFORE —
WE'RE ON OUR WAY! IT'LL BE SMOOTH SAILING, RIGHT TO THE CHAMPIONSHIP
BUT WILL IT? HERE IS A STRANGER THAT MAY HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT IT — AND THE CHANCES ARE WE'LL HEAR FROM HIM SOON!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Takes More Than a Hot Day to Make a Summer*


I wondered what the Boss wanted in the cellar today—
I soon found out!
Boy, the old house felt good!
But later on I began to wonder if we hadn't been a little hasty! Brr!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Open Sesame*

By The Hagers


ONCE MORE BACK TO THE WALL WE WALKED, BUT WE KEPT STILL; JACK'S ROBOT TALKED.
"I'LL STAY AND WORK IF YOU'LL AGREE TO SET BOTH OF MY MASTERS FREE.
JACK, HERE, INVENTS SUCH TRIFLING THINGS, AND WADDLES ONLY PLAYS AND SINGS."
THE WALL SAID, "ROBOT, WE NEED YOU. YOUR TWO FRIENDS, THOUGH, MAY WALK ON THROUGH."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Bargainer's "No"

Russia is still saying "maybe" to Britain and France. The significance of Mr. Molotoff's speech in the Kremlin, in which he rejected the latest Anglo-French proposals for an "anti-aggression" pact, is that whereas a few days ago Russia was saying "maybe yes," it now is warning "but maybe no."

It would be a mistake to assume that the Soviet Government is attempting only to obtain fair terms for the projected alliance. If this alone were the object of Russian delay Russian demands could have been quietly transmitted to London through ordinary diplomatic channels. The method employed by the Soviet leadership of broadcasting to the world the difficulties between London and Moscow suggests that Russia intends to have its turn to capitalize on European unsettlement.

* * *

Russia today can see the possibility of recouping the diplomatic fortunes it lost in the Spanish non-intervention experiment and at Munich, and even of repairing the ruin of Russian prestige which followed the drastic purges among Russian leaders in 1937 and 1938. Thus Mr. Molotoff has announced the entry of Russia once more into the first rank of international powers.

Today, however, not all the snags preventing agreement among these three Governments are in London. Britain has already agreed to Russian demands that assistance in case of attack should operate on a completely reciprocal basis: should Russia be called on to defend any state to which it had given guarantees, Britain and France would come to its aid. The cause of Russian dissatisfaction now is that Britain and France have not offered jointly to guarantee all the Baltic States. Some of these, it should be noted, do not wish to accept guarantees; they are afraid of offending Germany on the one hand, and of inviting Russia into their territories on the other.

* * *

It would have been somewhat difficult for Britain and France—engaged in building a defensive bloc with the willing co-operation of smaller states—to have offered to impose on some such nations a form of "guarantee" which those nations did not desire. Yet, had Russia been more patient, it is possible a formula would have been found which would have suited all concerned. Mr. Molotoff's speech has made it plain that Russia intends to guarantee the Baltic region whether or not the nations in that region wish to be guaranteed.

It is clear Russia is as loath to trust Britain today as Britain was to trust Russia before Munich. Yet businessmen do not refrain from doing business on the assumption they cannot trust each other. They have to try to. And the business to be done with Britain and France is of a sort that Russia must recognize as vital to its interests. Mr. Molotoff's "no" was obviously tentative.

Reducing Rail Rates

Broadly speaking, the plan for lower round-trip fares which the Conference of Eastern Railroad Presidents has asked the ICC to approve shapes up as a step in the right direction. Lower prices are bound to increase the volume of business. But under the so-called zone plan the rise in traffic probably would be limited largely to those traveling at the greater distances.

As applied to conditions which are peculiar to the eastern section of the United States, particularly New England, the plan seems not wholly realistic. The sliding rate scale is conditioned by distance in a congested region where distance is not a real factor in the public's travel needs.

Throughout the east there is a huge potential flow of travel over a restricted radius between cities a hundred or two hundred miles apart and between country and town. The zone plan offers insufficient inducements for mass patronage in this vast short-haul field. Motor transportation probably will continue to hold sway—not because it can compete with railroads on the basis of speed and comfort, but because bus service is cheaper. And many who prefer their own automobiles to buses would patronize trains at bus prices in preference to driving their own cars.

What the eastern railroads should consider is a flat, one-way rate in line with what the public can and will pay. Some transportation experts believe a two-cent mile would increase traffic to the point where the roads would make a steady profit. In the summer of 1936, after the Interstate Commerce Commission authorized a two-cent rate for eastern carriers, the rails doubled their volume of passenger traffic. Later rates were raised again because of the roads' protest in the face of increased operating costs brought about by general economic conditions, and passenger traffic declined. The Baltimore & Ohio management has officially asserted that the total revenues were greater at the two-cent rate.

The Labor Reaction

Sir Isaac Newton's maxim of physics that "to every force there is an equal and opposite reaction" tends to be a rule of politics also. It is being illustrated now in the field of American labor legislation.

The gains which organized labor made from 1933 to a year or so ago in the recognition of its rights of collective bargaining are being offset by reactions in state laws against some of labor's excesses. The Pennsylvania Legislature this week passed a bill outlawing sit-down strikes and making other amendments to the State Labor Relations Act of the previous Administration. The Michigan Legislature has had under consideration a measure which, in setting up a State Labor Relations Board, would require 15 days' notice before a strike.

The Pennsylvania bill has points in common with an act signed by Gov. Julius P. Heil in Wisconsin in that it prohibits as an "unfair labor practice" any intimidation or coercion of an employee by a fellow employee or a union organizer and that it prohibits the check-off system of collecting union dues unless employees individually assent to the deduction from their pay envelopes. The outlawing of coercion "from any source" has been urged as an amendment to the Wagner National Labor Relations Act. While the check-off system has always been controversial, its proscription in Pennsylvania may embody a counter-offensive against the power of John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers.

Still another type of restriction was enacted last November in Oregon by direct popular vote. This statute recognized a labor dispute only "where a difference on wages, hours or working conditions has arisen between an employer and a majority of his employees," and limited picketing to such cases. The Wisconsin law similarly limits picketing to cases where a majority of employees are on strike. In other states it has been proposed to limit picketing to employees of the plant.

These picketing restrictions may seem reasonable at first glance, and probably are precipitated by inter-union strife which has been the bane of the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. division. But it would be possible to press them to the point of practically preventing any new union organization in plants not now organized.

A similar consideration was pointed out by J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, while conceding that employers should have the right to appeal to the board for an election in jurisdictional disputes between unions and indicating that the board will revise its rules in that direction. He explained that the right must be carefully defined, since an unlimited prerogative to petition for an election might enable an employer to head off legitimate unionization by demanding an election when a union had only begun to organize.

Some balancing up of labor rights and responsibilities is necessary, but the operation requires care lest reaction go too far.

Firemen in Butte, Montana, objected to growing beards in celebration of early frontier days, because they might catch fire. No doubt they are to be congratulated in holding fast to the laws of their profession in keeping all brush and fire hazards cleared away.

Coinage, minted in the United States during the year, amounts to $12,000,000 according to a newspaper item. However, it still seems to be just as hard to get change for a dollar from a taxi driver.

The largest unit of the New York World's Fair is the 17-acre railroad exhibit. And the smallest, no doubt, is the visitor who gazes for the first time at the 1,200 acres of exhibits and wonders just where to start in.

According to estimates, the average adult consumes 3 pounds of water, 4 pounds of food and 35 pounds of air, daily. And unless he is careful, about 50 pounds of propaganda.

Pegging the Tip

Under a recent order the Parisian railway porters will no longer be allowed to accept tips; instead, the passenger must pay a fixed price for each piece of his luggage that is carried. No doubt the public will welcome the change; for wherever there is the substitution of an obligatory flat rate for uncontrolled tipping it puts individuals on an equal footing in the matter of obtaining efficient service—also, it affords them some relief from the perpetually recurring question of deciding the amount of their gratuity.

It is a question that few can face without a tremor. How much is a fair return for the service rendered? How much is owing to the legitimate expectations, and the dignity of the recipient? How to pay tribute to the generous, kindly nature of the donor, and yet preserve a nice sense of values, which will not lapse into an extravagance that, even if it escape an effect of charity and patronage, may "spoil the market" for others? These are questions—complicated often by economic considerations—that demand cool calculation to answer.

A refusal to accept convention in the matter, a determined mutiny against the bounty, may be understandable, but needs great intrepidity, and strong convictions, since there are always those cases where the performer of the service has to count on tips to bring him a living wage. On the other hand an indolent evasion of the issue, by plunging the hand in the pocket and distributing largesse without thought, is not "cricket"; and though lords might give a display of this "tip and run" without arousing protest at the moment, those whose resources are slenderer can scarcely engage in it without the risk of embarrassing themselves, or disconcerting others.

The Bookshelf

Phantom Treasure

J. Frank Dobie, "Pancho," if you know him, Texas University professor, cowboy, folklorist, and author, has probably done more to make articulate the large and sunburnt land lying west of San Antonio and south of Santa Fé—hundreds of miles in each direction—than anyone else. For one thing, he speaks the language (Spanish included); for another, he loves the land and the people; for a third, he has plenty of time (a paradox which happens to be true); and for a fourth, he is a teller of tales par excellence. His "Coronado's Children," tales of lost mines and buried treasure, may lay claim to being the Southwestern "Arabian Nights"; his "Tongues of the Monte" goes further beneath the surface of back country Mexico (not the metropolis and the *políticos*) than any book I know.

There are two sources of yarns about lost mines which should, perhaps, have swelled one or the other of the earlier books, but limitations of space or esthetic considerations interfered. So he has gathered the tales about the Lost Adams Diggings, somewhere in eastern Arizona, and about the Lost Tayopa Mine, somewhere in northern Sonora or Chihuahua, into a sizable book called APACHE GOLD AND YAQUI SILVER (Boston: Little Brown. $3.50).

* * *

In 1864 a man named Adams, heading east from California, by a dramatic series of events, fell in with some other white men and a Mexican who had been a captive of the Apaches. This man was induced to lead the company, twenty-two in all, a ten-days journey northeast from the Pima country into Apacheria, to a blind canyon shaped like the letter Z, where the stream bed was practically floored with nuggets.

The miners gathered an enormous amount of gold. Then the Apaches came. Four men escaped: Adams and a companion, a German who had left before the attack, and another who had gone out for provisions some days previously. In after years they hunted for the mine. But Adams had little sense of direction, trails changed, Apaches were troublesome, landslides changed topography—in short, the diggings have never been found. But to this day men of all sorts and conditions seek for them. Some with companions, equipment, and financial backing, some in rags and alone except for a faithful burro. The dream never dies, and the tales they tell are legion—and magnificent.

* * *

Somewhere on the border of Sonora and Chihuahua was a silver mine so rich that the ore was taken out in blocks, sawed into bars and packed to Mexico City. It belonged to the Jesuits, who, not being permitted to operate mines, were jealous of its location. To this day Indian and *peón*, and even the forces of nature, are jealous of its secret. White men—Mexicans and Americans, educated and ignorant, rich and poor—have explored for it only to be frustrated by arrow or bullet, revolution or cloudburst. The silver, like the gold of the Adams Mine, refuses to reveal itself.

But persistent search turns up more and more of treasure hunters' tales. Wild tales they are, filled with visions and fatalism, unconquerable faith and tragic frustration. Mr. Dobie probably believes that these mines exist or have existed, but he has, it would seem, no interest in finding them; he delves for the treasure of oral romance, and finds it, richly.

K. C. K.

Giving the Little Fellow a Helping Hand

North . . South . . East . . West

A Voyage of Discovery

By Frank L. Perrin

From President Roosevelt himself comes the announcement that within a fortnight he will set out upon a voyage of discovery into the country west of the Mississippi River. There is no effort on Mr. Roosevelt's part to disguise or conceal the fact that the journey will be undertaken for the purpose and in the hope of confirming the reassuring messages sent back home by Postmaster General Farley, who has recently visited, in the capacity of scout and diagnostician, many of the agricultural states of the West. Mr. Farley has told his Chief that all is well. Victory for the party now in power in 1940 is certain, and all is over but the shouting. This is what he assures the President has been made evident by his conferences with the faithful along the way.

But it would appear that the inquisitive Chief has decided to survey the prospect and appraise the situation according to his own standards of measurement. Mr. Farley, it may be, is laboring under the belief that the political party which he sees marching to victory a year hence is the Democratic Party, the party of Farley himself, and of Garner, and Byrd, and Glass, and Pat Harrison, and the late Joseph T. Robinson. If Mr. Farley sought to reassure President Roosevelt at this interesting juncture he should have been more particular, more definite, in summarizing his findings.

* * *

Those who have never become actually convinced that the third-term specter has been laid will be inclined to see in the announcement of the President's voyage of discovery and first hand diagnosis strong evidences of his desire, if New Deal doctrines are to be perpetuated, to succeed himself in office. Apparently he has become suspicious of his once faithful political allies. He is bound to realize the now quite important fact that his own elevation to high office was accomplished largely, if not entirely, by the adroitness of Mr. Farley in the pre-convention campaign of 1932. Under the same skillful sponsorship, aided by the spectacular momentum of New Deal benefactions, the President's re-election in 1936 was made easily possible.

Now, all along the borders, from Texas to the Atlantic coast, old friends, tried friends, and once obsequious friends, are rising up to question and to doubt the right of an individual, one of their own political school, to assume the role of dictator among them and to pose as the dispenser of political rewards and punishments. Perhaps Mr. Farley, zealous and clever as he may be, has failed to disguise, in his reports assuring his Chief that all is well, the smell of smoke which the President has been quick to detect. The backfires have been started, and it is not impossible that their existence will be discovered long before the delegates to the 1940 convention are chosen.

* * *

Whatever Mr. Roosevelt's avowed purpose in undertaking the announced journey, it may be that the result of his inquiry and observation will definitely determine his future political course. The belief persists that it is now his intention to seek the nomination as his own successor, and this for a third term, in defiance of tradition and the unwritten code. But precedents are not binding or controlling in the Rooseveltian philosophy. The President's goal is the establishment of New Deal economic theories as the basic policy of a party whose controlling membership has become weary of the tactics of opportunists and is on the verge of revolt and a return to the orthodoxy of Cleveland, as interpreted in the first administration of Woodrow Wilson.

So it may be that if Mr. Roosevelt discovers what it is suspected Mr. Farley is cleverly seeking to conceal, and what Mr. Garner has long known to be in existence, he will return from the West greatly sobered and disillusioned. There remains in the Middle West and Southwest no diehard determination to impress the rank and file of Democratic voters into the shock-torn camp of the New Deal command. Mr. Farley, if he is as keen an observer and analyst as he is believed to be, knows this to be the fact.

Discovery, rather than the confessions and pleas in avoidance offered by county and state chairmen, will supply the proof which will govern Mr. Roosevelt in the decision which will be the inevitable sequel to his journey of exploration.

The Wide Horizon

The Class of '37 Writes a Success Story

By H. Sydney Hayward, Jr.

Not without some amazement, Harvard University has discovered a significant fact about its Class of 1937—namely, that over half of it is employed. Not such a good record, you say? Admitted, 50 per cent employment two years after graduation is not a particularly brilliant collective accomplishment. But most of the rest are still in graduate schools of some sort, continuing their education as lawyers, teachers, doctors, specialists, and professionalists in a variety of occupations.

Let us exclude from consideration this large group which has really not yet graduated, and which to date has not been forced to tackle the employment bureaus of the nation's industries. It is, of course, possible that they may fail to find jobs when they complete their higher education. But all the present facts and figures controvert this possibility. Harvard's graduate schools are recording extremely high placement percentage figures, even in these economically troubled days.

* * *

With the field thus narrowed down, the full significance of the Class of 1937's record begins to become apparent. And this is the salient point: only 4 per cent of those who are available for employment are at present without work. Less than 30 young men out of a class of 650 have been unable in the relatively short span of two years to chisel some niche for themselves. Not only have the remainder found work, but already they are earning more per week than the average earnings of all full-time wage-earners in the United States—$4.75 per week more, to be exact. Thus, at $28.67 a week, which is their average salary, they are more than holding their own, financially.

Less than 30 out of 650 are unemployed. . . . This is a satisfying thought, especially comforting to the class which will graduate this year, and to those in succeeding years. With all the discouraging views—seemingly so prevalent these days—about the impossibility of finding work, it is both encouraging and startling to encounter so large a group of young men who have unostentatiously sent discouraging unemployment figures flying galley-west. And remember, this is the Class of 1937. The bustling, but short-lived, business flurry which helped skyrocket the hopes and ambitions of those who faced the world for the first time in 1936 had almost entirely evaporated. June of 1937 was a more sober, less optimistic month for the members of that graduating class than it had been for their predecessors. Less optimistic, true; but perhaps they had learned to be more determined. The setback of the year before had aided in stiffening morale. Finding a secure handhold on the ladder now meant battling a lot harder than usual, they knew through experience.

* * *

Once these young men obtained their job, they hung onto it. Two-thirds of those now employed have worked steadily with only one organization. Sure, the scornful will say, sure they stick; you can't change jobs these days; hang onto what you've got. Again, only perhaps. Perhaps they do have to stick. But almost half of these graduates obtained their jobs through unassisted effort—obtained work entirely on their own. That meant, in most cases, that they chose the field they most wanted and then plugged away at it until a position was theirs. Thus it is unlikely that at the two-year mark they should have any desire to change horses, and this in turn seems the proper explanation for their job stability. If unfitted to progress in the occupation of their choice, probably they would have uncovered that information in less than two years, for modern business itself sets a six months limit for determining employee incompatibility. Over the two-year period, therefore, it looks as though the Class of 1937 has done its own choosing, rather than humbly submitting to the first offer imposed on them.

This very quality of self-determination must have had a great deal to do with that low 4 per cent unemployment record. So much so that classes graduating in more fortunate years will have to step lively to keep up with 1937's job attitude—and success.

Princesses and Paupers

Leaves From an Editor's Travel Diary—VI

LONDON
Thursday

Fathers don't rank, even when they're royalty. Not, at least, as against mothers. The story is that Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose were attending an official function, their first without their parents. Accustomed to follow along on these occasions, they suddenly found themselves in the front row—and alone. One was heard to whisper to the other, "Oh, I wish Mummy were here—even Daddy would do."

* * *

Yesterday I was questioning one of London's great editors about the emphasis on Britain's unpreparedness last September, asking if it had been exaggerated. He answered with an account of "Fleet Street's gun," an anti-aircraft gun mounted on one of the roofs in that famous newspaper street which took its name from the little Flete River, later turned into a ditch whose notorious odors seem preserved in some of the less respectable journalism of that area even today.

This gun dated back to 1913. But instead of its antiquity causing alarm, it was a great joy. Veterans of the World War gathered round to examine an old comrade and to reminisce. They forgot to look for planes or to wonder what the old gun would do if any appeared. The incident tells much about London's vulnerability last fall, but even more about the invulnerability of certain English traits.

* * *

Tuesday

While there isn't much excitement about civil defense preparations, there is steady activity along that line. Some people have laid in a two-weeks supply of food. Here are typical items indicating how plans for meeting war have permeated the life of this country:

"All wholesale supplies of fish and all profits will be pooled, and fishmongers, who will be advised of their war-time sources of supply, will have to keep within a schedule of maximum prices."

"As another precaution, all internal lights should be shaded to prevent direct light being cast above the horizontal. . . . All lights should preferably have a single control point, so they can be instantly extinguished."

Some by-products of Chancellor Hitler's ideas about Lebensraum!

* * *

Here's another slant on the way to take war:

The time you have wasted during the past two years listening to war rumors from people who have nothing better to talk about has cost British business millions of pounds. . . . We are still at peace and shall doubtless remain at peace. . . . In any case, saving is useless because you would have nothing to spend your money on in war time. May we suggest that at this moment your best investment is an entertainment—preferably at the ——.

That bit of philosophy appeared on a theater front.

We are enjoying London's humorous ads, usually puns. Ann spotted this one of a beef beverage today, beside the picture of a girl and a steaming cup: "Greta Colday with a cup of ——."

* * *

I wish some of the people who are opposing the admission of refugee children to the United States could hear the stories refugee workers here tell from their own experience. That parents can give up their children, never expecting to see them again, indicates what the conditions must be. Heard a man tell the other day of receiving a letter saying, "The stamp on this envelope commemorates our Leader's birthday and you may like it for your collection." Acting on the suggestion, he took it off and found underneath, "We are starving."

D. M. R.

Behind the Headlines

'Scare heads' sometimes do not reveal facts; frontier shouting new diplomatic trick.

The Battle of Headlines

"Scare-heads," as newspapermen call those big, bold headlines in block letters, play no small part in generating a feeling of insecurity and unrest. If the average citizen knew what was behind many of them, he would not allow them to disturb him. Here is an example. In a certain city of the United States, there are two morning papers and two evening papers. The morning papers were losing money, and decided to cut in on the evening papers by issuing a late afternoon edition. As a consequence, the crowds returning home from work in the evening found four papers, instead of two, competing for their nickels.

Campaign Collapses

To sell papers under these conditions, the publishers felt they had to offer something pretty sensational to their customers. A virtual contest in "scare-head" writing developed. There was almost no limit to the sensationalism of the headlines; war broke out in Europe, according to them, almost daily. The average reader did not know what was behind all this, but he gradually became disgusted with the general untrustworthiness of the headlines. He became distrustful of newspapers in general, and that is bad for newspapers in particular. The "scare-head" campaign collapsed of its own weight. The morning papers went back to their accustomed sphere, and headlines became smaller, less black, and less alarming. In spite of the "scare-heads," common sense asserted itself, and triumphed. There's a lesson in the incident, not only for publishers, but for readers. It's worth while to consider what's behind the headlines.

Frontier Shouts

Most striking recent development in the realm of public diplomacy is the practice, now becoming general, of encouraging the heads of nations to shout their policies at each other across the frontiers, or even across the oceans. They stand before an audience of their own people, but they are talking to the world at large. In these days of international radio broadcasts, this puts a political leader in a difficult position. He must please his own people by making an ultra-patriotic speech, and at the very same moment he must try to solve a complicated diplomatic problem by appealing to another nationality, or nationalities. Confronted with this situation, he often does one of two things: he either gives an exhibition of mental gymnastics by trying to please everybody, or he adopts a truculent attitude and tries to please his own people by shaking his fist at the neighbors.

Open Diplomacy

There is much to be said for open diplomacy, and no one in the democracies favors a return to the old secret methods. But the world still has some distance to travel before it evolves a technique of public international negotiation which will be really effectual. The recent exchanges of opinion between Herr Hitler, Signor Mussolini, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Beck, M. Daladier and others have had considerable educational value. They indicate to all who listen to or read them what are the principal questions at issue. But they are hardly sufficient in themselves to solve knotty diplomatic problems. Definite answers to hard questions are not to be obtained solely by delivering orations. Great patience and circumspection, not only by national leaders toward each other, but by nations toward their leaders, are needed if constructive results are to be obtained in the international field.

American Alarmists

European and British visitors to the United States frequently remark that they find the American press and the American people much more disturbed about the European situation than the people of European countries are. This is reassuring to Americans. Certainly Europeans ought to know more about their own situation than dwellers on a continent thousands of miles away. And if Europeans refuse to be perturbed, why should Americans be?

None Want War

Perhaps Americans, because they view the European scene in distant perspective, tend to oversimplify the situation. They read daily of alignments of nations against nations, and that sounds serious. The fact that no nation in Europe really wants war, and that some of them are willing to make sacrifices, if necessary, in the cause of peace, is sometimes lost sight of. The European nations which were involved in the World War suffered much more than America did, and that should be a deterrent to another outbreak.

What About Sanctions?

What has become of the word "sanctions"? Not so long ago, the newspapers were full of references to the imposition, or possible imposition, of economic sanctions against a country that was adjudged to be an aggressor. Sanctions were penalties, economic penalties. The word was used in the League of Nations Covenant. The League tried to impose sanctions against Italy when that country undertook the conquest of Ethiopia. Today, we hardly ever hear a reference to sanctions. The word, if not the thing, has dropped out of favor. But what the League called sanctions are exactly what President Roosevelt calls "methods short of war" for registering a strong protest against aggressive action by an ambitious state.

Rex Miller

Dies Committee Rejects Moseley Attack on Jews

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The Dies Committee has rejected as anti-Semitic a prepared statement with which Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, retired, climaxed two days of denunciation of communism and "international Jewry."

The statement, Representative John S. Dempsey (D) of New Mexico asserted, contained "not a single sentence dealing with un-American activities." He moved it be stricken from the record, and after a short conference, committeemen agreed.

General Moseley, called for questioning about a campaign against a purported plot to overthrow the Government, had insisted repeatedly that he be permitted to read his own statement of dangers confronting the Nation. Finally the Committee agreed to hear a limited version.

State Within State

General Moseley declared Jews maintain "a state within a state." His statement asserted they cannot pay allegiance to both "international Jewry and the United States," and that they are fomenting international war and domestic revolution.

"The handwriting on the wall is as clear as a bell," he said. General Moseley's testimony ended, for the time being, the Committee's hearings. Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, is Chairman, is at his home in Texas, and prior to his departure he indicated no more sessions would be held until August.

General Moseley alternated between indignation over the Committee's conduct of the inquiry and amusement over its questions.

Pleads Self-Defense

Although he repeatedly had disclaimed anti-Jewish or other racial prejudices, the General asserted Jews had forced him to "discuss the problem in self-defense" because they had criticized him as a fascist and "threatened me with bodily harm."

Feeling against the Jews is growing from coast to coast, he declared. He argued that Jews who allied themselves with "organized Jewry" and agree to become its nationals should be denied suffrage, the right to hold public office, and other rights.

Asserting it was "courting national disaster" to permit dual or divided loyalties in any group, the General said the United States must not be "taken over by either the Semitists or anti-Semitists."

Lockheed Aircraft Reports Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif. — Lockheed Aircraft Corporation has added itself to the list of companies which are now issuing to employees an annual formal report almost identical with that which has been issued to stockholders.

The first report to employees contained a list of principal officers, a statement from President Robert E. Gross, a recapitulation of the year's activities, including a financial statement of the operations up to Dec. 31, 1938, and, in addition, a brief outline of the basic policies by which the Lockheed organization is guided in its normal business operations.

The report showed that Lockheed's employees received wages and salaries totaling $4,480,000—a 69 per cent increase over 1937, and a figure representing 44 per cent of the company's entire income for 1938.

Since the end of the year Lockheed employment, the report showed, has continued to expand, employing more than 7,000 persons, as of May 25. Officials estimate that by the end of summer, Lockheed's payroll will exceed $1,000,000 per month.

Feed 'Em Crackers! One Boss Finds It Works

LAWTON, Okla. (AP)—Employees of a tank company here lay down their tools at 10 o'clock every morning and have crackers and cold milk—on the boss. Shop talk is out during the five-minute rest period.

"Most of the men probably hurry to work on a light breakfast," reasoned the proprietor, Fred Larrance, who started the plan this week. "By 10 o'clock they are a little hungry and weary. The refreshing effect of the milk and crackers and the rest puts them in the frame of mind to continue their work until noon."

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Room for a Lot of Water

By a Staff Artist

Survey Proposed of Arid Land in Central Australia

Map shows huge depression area which could be flooded with either fresh or salt water for great irrigation project.

Australia Studies Program For Flooding Interior Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The assertion that the center of the Australian continent is a huge depression that is capable of being flooded either with fresh or salt water has aroused considerable interest here.

Writing in the Sydney Morning Herald, William M. Fleming, Australian author, proposes a survey of central Australia with a view to flooding it with salt or fresh water.

Geographically, he says, Australia consists of a narrow strip of well watered coastal land, a broader circle of restricted and uncertain rainfall, and a large basin of arid land, semi-desert, and desert.

Owing to the fact that the area has never been throughly surveyed doubt exists as to the nature of land in the huge depression that lies in Central Australia. Much of this country is unoccupied and rarely visited. In one season it may be a howling desert and the next a veritable flower garden.

Huge Catchment Area

The area below sea-level, he says, is from 5,000 to 10,000 square miles, and the catchment area is not less than 50,000 square miles, extending into New South Wales, Queensland, and North Australia, from what may be called its base in South Australia. The area below sea-level is more than half the size of the State of Victoria. The catchment area is almost twice the size of New South Wales, much of it with quite considerable rainfall.

This huge district, says Mr. Fleming, contains very different classes of country, the salt mud flats of its temporary lakes, stony desert, shifting sand, sparsely timbered salt-bush country, well-grassed plateaus and rocky ranges.

The problem of the desert, he goes on, is too big for private enterprise to tackle unaided by the Government. A survey of the land should be made. The exact area below sea-level should be known and just what quantity of water it would hold; also what classes of land would be flooded were the area permanently inundated by salt or fresh water; the average of rainfall over the whole catchment; the climatic effect of covering such a vast area with water. An estimate, he says, should be prepared of the cost of letting in the sea from the south and bringing down the rivers from the north. So far as any real inquiry into the question has gone, either or both may be practicable. Something of the possibilities of underground water supplies should be known.

Early Flood Plans

A suggestion to flood the center of Australia, and thereby reduce the number and severity of droughts, by filling the basin of Lake Eyre from the sea at Spencer's Gulf was considered by the Government of South Australia as far back as 1883. Since that time it has been raised, generally rather half-heartedly, on many occasions. In 1905 Sir Richard Baker, afterwards President of the Senate in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, wrote an article dealing with the proposal. During the World War the question was raised in the House of Representatives, the speaker suggesting this work as a possible means of employing returned soldiers till they could gradually reinstate themselves into the ordinary walks of civil life.

In 1922 the late H. R. Whittle, one of the men who assisted to survey the boundaries between South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland, wrote an article in a similar strain. What now makes the matter worth renewed consideration, says Mr. Fleming, is the lesson, learned in this and other countries, that there is a larger population to be served, more efficient mechanical contrivances with which to do the work, and an ever-increasing urgency for the protection of fertile lands.

Escape 'Lung' for Thetis Crew

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—All hands aboard the submarine Thetis are equipped with the Davis escape apparatus—similar to the Momsen "lung" used by the United States submarines. The Davis apparatus was issued to underseas vessels in the British Navy in 1934.

The "lung," an invention for which credit is given to a London inventor, R. H. Davis, and Lieut. Commander C. B. Momsen of the United States Navy, theoretically can be used at any depth.

Members of a British crew utilized the apparatus with partial success in 1931 when the submarine Poseidon sank in Chinese waters.

The "lung" apparatus is a bag which is strapped to the chest to act as a lifebuoy. An oxygen cylinder is attached. A clip prevents breathing through the nose. Oxygen is carried into the mouth by a tube.

Seamen, when resorting to this means of escape, don their apparatus and are sent into hatches to an escape compartment, which is slowly flooded to equalize pressure to that outside the hull.

The equalization takes about two hours. Then the hatch is opened and the seamen rise to the surface in the bubble formed by the compressed air, retarding their progress by holding to a line made fast to the escape hatch, with a buoy at its upper end.

Water in the compartment is drained into bilge tanks and the process is repeated with other groups until the entire crew leaves the submarine.

The device was introduced by Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, former First Lord of the Admiralty. He was once quoted as saying that a trapped submarine crew, on receiving signals from surface craft, must don their Davis gear, "take their courage in both hands and leave the ship."

What 'Thetis' Means

By the Associated Press

The sunken British submarine Thetis was named after a character in Greek mythology who dwelt in the depths of the sea with her father, Peleus, and her sisters. Her mother was Nereus, and she herself was the mother of Achilles.

Thetis was the chief of the 50 Nereids, or sea nymphs, and Latin poets used her name simply to mean the sea.

The French Navy has a submarine Thetis, and the United States Navy a patrol boat of the name, stationed in Boston.

It is pronounced thee-tis, with the accent on the first syllable.

High School Aviation Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Now one of the major links in Canada's new transcontinental air line, Saskatchewan has taken up aviation in earnest.

This is seen in recent Government action to inaugurate a course in aeronautics in the high school curriculum of the Province; and adding of a course in professional aviation in the University of Saskatchewan.

The high school course will be available for grades 9, 10, and 11, with the beginning of the new school term on Sept. 1.

The course will include theory of flying, motor mechanics, and instruction in subjects incidental to flying.

The University course will be offered by the College of Engineering, and is the second of its kind to be offered in Canada. Only 20 students will be admitted for the first year, and they will receive a certificate in aerial navigation. Instruction in the fundamental physical sciences and techniques on which are based qualifying examinations for air line operating personnel will be provided. The minimum time to be spent at the University is two years, one of which is to be devoted to basic sciences as found in the first year of the engineering course, and one year of special applied studies in aviation.

Religious Groups Appeal for Racial Tolerance in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Americans must reject propaganda, like that rife in Europe, against religious, racial and social groups, if they would preserve this country's democratic heritage, in the opinion of 550 Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish lay and clerical leaders. Asserting that there is no place in America for the Communistic and Fascistic teachings that have brought destructive results in Europe, they call upon Americans of all races and creeds to work for the preservation of tolerance and co-operation.

"The tragic events in other lands today, especially in Europe, have had their repercussion in this country, in the engendering of misunderstandings, hatred and hostility among members of cultural and religious groups," the text of their appeal declares. "In some instances these prejudices and cleavages have resulted from divided opinion over situations in other lands. In others, hatreds have been deliberately fomented against cultural groups by unscrupulous or misled individuals who are seeking to transplant to these shores the animosities prevalent in some countries abroad.

"We believe there is special need at this time that American citizens, whatever their differences of race or creed, should not permit legitimate differences of opinion as to political events or policies to create mutual suspicions or issue in unfriendly relations among the groups that compose our common citizenship. We would also caution Americans against propaganda which seeks to turn any class or race or religious group against another."

The statement notes that Jews are bearing the brunt of persecution, and it asks all Christians to exercise their religious beliefs in combating anti-Semitism.

The text ends in asking "every American to seek out his brother and join with him in common tasks of building a society based on good will, justice and peace, so that we stand united as a bulwark against doctrines which deny the validity of these ideals."

Among those signing the appeal are the Most Rev. Joseph F. Rummel, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New Orleans; Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, President of the University of Minnesota; Rabbi Simon Greenberg, President of the Rabbinical Assembly of America; Edwin H. Hughes, Methodist Bishop of Washington; Edward P. Mulrooney, formerly New York State Commissioner of Correction, and the Rev. Walter W. Van Kirk, Director of the National Peace Conference.

War Materials Bill For $100,000,000 Is Approved by House

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—One of the big items in President Roosevelt's rearmament program—a bill to authorize expenditure of $100,000,000 for strategic war materials—received final House approval today.

The chamber approved the report of conferees who adjusted differences between House and Senate versions of the measure.

Immediately after action on this legislation, the House passed another bill to authorize the reconditioning of five battleships—the Tennessee, California, Colorado, Maryland and West Virginia—at a cost of $6,600,000. The proposal goes to the Senate.

The conferees struck two House-inserted provisions from the strategic war materials bill. One would have authorized the agency purchasing materials to negotiate with nations owing the United States war debts in an effort to obtain war materials in payment. The other would have authorized exchange of surplus farm products for the strategic materials.

Treasury Studies Aid to Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said June 1 his staff was looking into the feasibility of a bill by Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York to provide Federal insurance for bank loans to small businesses.

The Treasury wants to be prepared, he told his press conference, to make a policy statement in case Congress or President Roosevelt requests it.

The Senate Banking Committee, meanwhile, heard a dispute on how much money the proposed program would involve.

Senator Adams (D) of Colorado suggested the Government might be called on to back $15,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000 of loans.

Chairman Wagner (D) of New York and Senator Mead (D) of New York both disagreed, saying that even with $4,000,000,000 of Government insurance on private housing available many home mortgages were not insured.

30 Get Flying Permits At University of Alabama

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. (AP)—The University of Alabama has announced it was the first college in the Nation to complete the civil-aviation program designed to improve national air defense.

Thirty University students, who took the 116-hour course, qualified for private pilot's licenses.

White House Regains Lead As Congress Passes Turn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—The turning point of the first session of the 76th Congress has come in the past month. The consequences are far reaching and are still being appraised.

The relationship between Congress and White House appear to have undergone a subtle transformation. The long, tacit struggle between the two, which started with the Republican victory in the 1938 election, reached its culmination in two recent votes, the farm appropriation bill in the Senate and the Townsend bill in the House. Each of them had an important bearing on national politics.

How Things Now Seem

Some first impressions of the changes wrought by the month's developments are:

1. That White House prestige has been enhanced in Congress.
2. That Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, a Presidential candidate, has caught up with, or outdistanced for the time being, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, the other potentially serious Senatorial candidate.
3. That the economy bloc has been badly damaged.
4. That the revolt against the New Deal which began with the 1938 election has momentarily spent its force.
5. That the way has been opened for reasonably prompt adjournment, save for the "nonpartisan" issue of neutrality.
6. That the public has had an illustration that the "spending issue" crosses party lines, and no party has a monopoly of financial orthodoxy.

To tell the story of the present, it is necessary to go back to the 1938 election when Republicans scored a considerable though not a major victory. It was obvious at once that the more aggressive phase of New Deal "reform" legislation had ended. The question was whether Mr. Roosevelt could salvage his Administration from the new attack.

The new Congress started cautiously. Both sides maneuvered for position. Mr. Roosevelt did not send up pre-digested legislation any more. His strategy was to wait and put the full onus and responsibility for developments on Congress.

In Congress the attack on "spending" immediately developed. An economy bloc was formed. It defeated Mr. Roosevelt on his relief bill, though later most of the money which it had first refused was restored. An attack was started on the Wagner Act. Other New Deal measures were threatened. Observers could not tell which way the balance would fall.

Strategic Gains

The answer has apparently been written in the farm and Townsend votes. In each of these the Administration won a strategic political advantage. While this advantage could easily be exaggerated, the effect has been promptly evidenced in a changed attitude in Congress to the President. The momentum of anti-Administration attack has slackened. Congressmen instead are shrugging their shoulders and talking adjournment. The anti-Roosevelt fight is not over, but it seems to be postponed. The postponement itself is to the Administration's liking. Mr. Roosevelt will be glad to have Congress go home.

The Administration lost in the farm bill grab, for the record-breaking bill was passed over Mr. Roosevelt's protest and without the compensatory taxes which he urged. But the circumstances took the heart out of the "economy bloc," which was the Administration's chief danger.

First there was a cloak room deal between minority Leader Charles L. McNary and Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley whereby no record vote was taken on some 100 amendments to the bill, mostly at the expense of the budget. Then when the bill came to a final vote, only 14 Senators opposed it. Leaders of the "economy" bloc who approved it included Senators Adams, Byrd, Byrnes, George, Glass, Harrison, McNary, and others.

The bill carried $376,000,000 more than the budget estimate with no provision for making up the difference. It was easy to argue that Mr. Roosevelt's own spending proclivities had opened the way for the bill, but the political point at issue was that the "economy" group was abandoning its lofty position. Republicans made no worse record than Democrats, but the issue here was not between parties as between White House and Congress. New Dealers chuckled gleefully over the position into which Mr. Roosevelt had maneuvered his opponents.

Vandenberg Acted

Senator Vandenberg readily saw the situation. He made a much stronger record of opposition than his less experienced potential rival, Mr. Taft. He took the floor against the bill, on one occasion went out of his way to voice opposition to a major spending amendment, and was present and voted against the whole measure. Mr. Taft confined his opposition to Committee, failed to raise his voice on the floor, and was absent at the final vote, though paired against it. In the field of Presidential politics these matters are important.

The Townsend bill vote in the House has filled out this picture, again giving Mr. Roosevelt an appearance of financial conservatism. Here again New Deal strategy was effective in raising the issue right after the Republicans' "National Debt Week" and ironically emphasizing the number of Republicans who supported the big spending scheme.

The net result of these two votes is to embarrass Roosevelt opponents and give New Dealers political ammunition in days to come. Without justifying New Deal spending one way or the other in any way, the votes reveal grave inconsistencies on the part of the opposition which cast doubt on the budget outlook even if Republicans should return to power. The demoralization of the economy bloc weakens the whole drive on New Deal measures and speeds the prospect of adjournment.

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt is making his own concessions to business in the way of tax revision; promised changes in Wagner Act interpretation; settlement of the TVA-Commonwealth & Southern controversy; revision of relief administration. The Monopoly Committee has avoided "witch-hunting" tactics. Latest pro-business developments are an arrangement aiding firms to know where they stand under the antitrust laws through the Commerce Department, while Mr. Hopkins escorts prominent industrialists to Mr. Roosevelt's chamber.

Summing it up, the Administration's legislative position has improved not so much by its own action as by the muddle of its opponents. In the meantime, Mr. Roosevelt has been making mild concessions to business, carefully eschewing the word 'appeasement."

Big Job Foreseen for Canada Staying Free and Going Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Historians and political scientists studying the broad aspects of democratic government in a recent two-day conference here heard John W. Dafoe, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, uphold the defense of individual liberty and parliamentary government as the chief needs in adapting Canada to a new world.

Mr. Dafoe, a member of the Rowell Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, addressed delegates to a joint session of the Canadian Historical Association and the Canadian Political Science Association.

"If we retain the fundamental rights of freedom of discussion and association, and the machinery of Parliamentary government and responsible government, there is good ground for the hope that Canada's problems, given time and patience, can be worked out," he declared. Mr. Dafoe assumed that the probability of destroying parliamentary government was remote, but he added that "there is still remaining the task of fitting the new conceptions of the state to the tasks and obligations which its acceptance involves — which will be a long, tedious process, with trial and error as the chief agency of adjustment."

The observation that individual liberty is worthless without complete economic freedom has "apparently lost its appeal, since it has been shown that if individual liberty goes, nothing remains beyond the sustenance rations of the slave."

He warned that in the path of readaptation lay the problem of multiplying political parties, and other questions; but he said that if constant changes of Parliament did render government impotent, "the country would not go Fascist or Communist, but would continue somehow to bump along."

Australian Unions

Comparison of trade unionism in Canada and Australia was drawn in another discussion of the joint conference by Prof. A. Brady of the University of Toronto.

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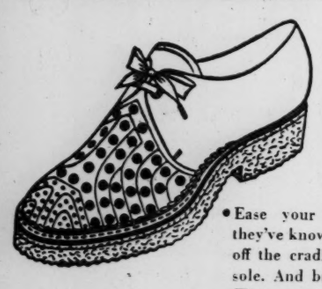

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